

Jacksonville

Birmingham

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Monday, as will appear from the published proceedings, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, met here and organized by the unanimous election of Hon. Wm. M. Haines for President of the Board, John M. Caldwell, Esq., for Secretary, and H. L. Stevenson, Esq., for Treasurer.

At the afternoon session Prof. Borden, Mrs. Ida Woodward and Miss Mamie Montgomery were elected members of the faculty. It was thought this would blend all the local school interests and give that necessary unanimity of sentiment in support of the school to be inaugurated at the college, so essential to success, at the outset. The election of a President of the school was left open until the next meeting of the Board, on Saturday the 2nd day of June next. Meantime the Board are in correspondence with several distinguished educators in various parts of the United States. The Board fixed the salary of the President of the Normal School at fifteen hundred dollars a year. Hon. James Crook, a member of the Board of Directors, generously supplemented this fund two hundred dollars out of his own purse, which will raise the salary of the President to seventeen hundred dollars a year.

The school will probably be opened early in August. The time will be definitely settled at the next meeting of the Board.

The people of Jacksonville especially, and the people of Calhoun county, and other counties near here, owe it to the State to make the Institution a success. It became the settled policy of the legislature to establish at least two more Normal schools. More than a dozen different parts and localities of the State competed for the schools. It was finally determined to locate one of them in Calhoun county for the benefit of this part of the State, and one at Livingston for the benefit of the people of the "black belt." We cannot see how any one in Calhoun county can complain that the State has located a high grade State school in the county; and yet, we learn that some people of the county have complained of the Senator and Representative in the legislature on this account, and some parties, through either ignorance or unworthy motives, have gone so far as to say that these two gentlemen have grabbed the school fund of the county to build up a high school at Jacksonville. This is a most cruel misrepresentation of these two gentlemen. People who know them should know that they were incapable of an act of this kind. The Normal school here is a State institution and its teachers are paid out of the State treasury to the extent of twenty-five hundred dollars, and by the people who patronize the common school attached to the institution by the Board of Directors. Pupils from any part of the State are admitted free to the Normal School department on signing a written agreement to teach two years in the State after graduation. The fund for the support of common schools in the county remains as it was. We repeat, we cannot see how anybody in this county can complain that the State has located an institution of learning in the county. It is just comprehension, and he is certainly a most ignorant or very highly prejudiced person who would thus object, because the school is located at Jacksonville, the county site and most natural point for a State Institution. We are glad to know that but few people in Calhoun take this narrow view of the matter. The School will prove a blessing to many young people, of both sexes, in this part of Alabama, who are too poor to attend Universities and Seminaries of learning. We are glad to know that the great body of our intelligent people are glad that the State has put one of her normal schools here. We are glad to know that these same intelligent people will second the efforts of the State to build up an Institution of learning here for the higher education of teachers for her common schools. This school will be a benefit to many teachers of this part of the state. They can stay in their vacations at the normal school and better fit themselves for their responsibilities. No, the State has not asked Calhoun county to foot the bills for her school here. She is the patron of the common school department will do all the paying of teachers. She does expect the co-operation of the intelligent people of the county and she will get that without doubt. We will publish the Act soon that every body may know all about it.

In Lauderdale county, a boy on the public works drew his money and started for home. He was followed by a negro man on the works and finally murdered for his money. A man who was working in a field near the scene of the murder, heard the screams of the boy and flew to his relief, but reached the spot too late to save him. He recognized the negro as he ran off. The negro was subsequently captured and identified. A strong tendency was shown to lynch him, but the Governor, who was in the county, instructed the Sheriff to prevent such an act of lawlessness, and it was through his expostulation and the firmness of the Sheriff that mob law did not prevail. The Governor requested Judge Speake to hold a special term of court for the trial of the wretch, and it is likely that his neck will soon be broken legally, which is much better than to have him murdered by the mob. The tendency of the mob to administer justice in this State must be checked.

READING, PA. April 30—Forty Hungarians employed at the Reading Iron Works, against whom there has been considerable opposition from workmen of all classes because of their cheap labor, today became disengaged, went to the company's office, drew their pay and left the city. They say they were enticed here by emigration agents.

It is more manly to fall in a hundred enterprises than sit and growl at those who are trying.

in ordered the boy for five dollars and five cents, and a plug of tobacco, and threw the body in the river.

MOB LAW.

The action of the mob in Lauderdale county, in the execution of the negro murderer, Ware, was unpardonable. In this instance they could not plead the law's duty. The Governor had requested Judge Speake to hold a special term of court to try the murderer and the Judge had announced that he would do so in June. Notwithstanding this assurance, the mob took the negro from the hands of the law and killed him. The murder, it is true, was horrible and utterly inexcusable, and the wretch deserved a thousand deaths, but this furnished no excuse to the mob for putting the law in contempt. The murderer would have been tried and hung in June as certainly as had he lived. It was simply a feeling of rage and malice on the part of the mob that led to his unlawful execution, and every man concerned in it could be indicted for murder. It was no lofty sense of justice that led to his execution. The mob knew that the law would strangle the wretch. In its fierce desire for vengeance, the mob anticipated the law, and thus itself violated the majesty of the law and insulted justice. We repeat, the act of the mob was without excuse. We deplore it. We deplore the tendency of our people toward mob law, which degrades a people who resort to it. It is highly dangerous. If justice be left for administration to the blind rage of the mob, innocent men may suffer. A short while back a fire originated in a bar room beneath a large hotel in Milwaukee. The hotel was burned and many people suffered horrible deaths. The man who kept the bar had a policy of insurance. He had removed part of his stock secretly. He was thought capable of incendiarism. The strongest circumstantial evidence pointed him out as the guilty wretch who for personal gain had murdered the seventy people who perished in the Milwaukee holocaust. He was arrested. There were fierce whispers of vengeance by the mob. If the mob could have reached the prisoner he would have been torn limb from limb. But with time passion cooled and judgment resumed her sway, The man was fairly tried in the courts and his innocence established. The moral is obvious. Let mob law cease. If mobs may take prisoners from the custody of the officers of the law to hang them, mobs may take them from custody to release them. There is no telling where mob law will lead to. Let it cease.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., May 1, '83. Present, Hon. W. P. Howell, Wm. L. Alexander, L. W. Grant, J. D. Hammond, James Crook, J. Y. Nesbit, Wm. M. Haines and H. L. Stevenson. The Board was organized by electing Hon. W. P. Howell temporary President, and H. L. Stevenson Secretary. Letters were read from Hon. H. C. Armstrong and Hon. S. K. McSpadden regretting inability to attend, &c.

A quorum being present, on motion, resolved to go into an election of permanent officers. Hon. Wm. M. Haines was elected President of the Board of Directors, John M. Caldwell, Esq., as Secretary, and H. L. Stevenson Treasurer. On motion of Col. Jas. Crook.

Resolved, That all absent members of the Board be allowed representation by written proxies.

The following resolution offered by Col. Jas Crook was adopted:

Be it Resolved by the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, That there shall be established and conducted in connection with the said Normal School, a common school for the education of white males and females.

Resolved, That four teachers be employed to take charge of said school, one of whom shall preside over and have full charge, control and management of said school.

Resolved, That the election of the President of the school be postponed to the next meeting of the Board.

The following Assistant Teachers were elected by acclamation: Prof. W. J. Borden, Mrs. Ida Woodward and Miss Mamie Montgomery.

The Board postponed consideration of the rate of tuition until next regular meeting.

The Board then adjourned to meet the second day of June 1883, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WM. M. HAINES, Pres.

H. L. STEVENSON Sec.

The Counterfeit Silver Dollar.

Special to Courier Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The counterfeiters seem unusually active. A great deal has been heard lately of a wonderful counterfeit dollar which, it is said, cannot be detected by its weight or ring. The reason it cannot be so detected has not been announced by the secret service officials of the government but it is very simple. It is merely because the dollar is just as good as the one made by the government. Its weight is the same, and its fineness is identical with that of the standard piece. It is understood that the standard dollar is being circulated in vast numbers, being issued by private parties. The reason for its utterance is simply because the standard dollar contains eighty-six to eighty-eight cents of silver only, upon which the Government puts its stamp and calls it one hundred cents. There is, therefore, a margin of from twelve to fourteen cents profit to their manufacturer.

Less than a century ago Hawaii was a land of cannibals and savages. Now all the modern agricultural and mechanical implements are used there. The city of Honolulu has 300 telephones and several of the large sugar planters on its outskirts cut their cane by electric light.

A Feeble, Wan, Bent Old Man.

The Orleans correspondent of the Nashville American says: One afternoon, while over the lake, I was out driving down one of the beautiful isle-like country roads, where the pines and great oaks bend over like the arches of some great cathedral transept, where we had to give half the road to a modest-looking one-horse buggy, driven by a fat, pleasant looking lady, who was talking to a bent and querulous old man. His hair and beard is very white; his eyes were red, and the slight figure seemed greatly aged since I had last seen him, for this was Mr. Jefferson, and the motherly looking lady was Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis, they say, can ride a high horse. To me she appears a sweet and lovely woman. She is highly cultured, as perhaps you know. Mr. Davis looks very feeble, and has aged greatly in the last few months. A feeble, wan, bent old man, with gentle manners and kindest smile for all. He came over to the city on decoration day. I do not think he is a particularly brilliant or eloquent speaker, but sooner or later it shall come to judgment. Pure affection is a priceless jewel, the embodiment of earthly bliss. In the true union of husband and wife money should not enter into the consideration. The happiest hours this world over have been bought and paid for by the mutual earnings after marriage. The good and true wife adorns her home and makes of it a little heaven. It is the abode of a royal family, a king and a queen dwell within. There are no false gods in such a household. In it two hearts beat as one. The Tempter dare not enter its sacred portals. "Marry for love and work for riches" may be a stale old proverb, but millions of happy homes testify to its truthfulness.

Farmers Should Be Readers.

We know that farmers often claim that they have no time to read. This is not always true. Indeed it is true only when they don't want to read. No working man has more leisure time than the farmer. There is not one day in ten, even in the busiest season, that he could not find one hour to devote to study, and during at least one third of the year he could spare two hours every day and often twice as many. Farmer's boys have abundant time for reading and study. This will seem wild language to some of our readers, but we know what we are writing about. We know all about farm life, and we know that any smart, ambitious boy on the farm can find as much time for study as he needs, if he only tries. And we know that every farmer can find, on an average, more than one hour a day to devote to acquiring knowledge.—Kansas Farmer.

There was a scene in a New Haven Catholic Church that might be enacted in all churches with good results. The Priest preached a Temperance sermon, and then asked every man who would take a pledge to abstain from liquor a year to hold up his hand. Sixteen hundred hands were raised, and, with all the solemnity of the sacrament, the priest administered the pledge to them—they on their knees and he with the crucifix in his hand.

The Best Gymnasium for Girls.

The exercise best adapted to develop all parts of the body in a natural, healthy manner, is domestic labor. It is always at hand; it can be taken regularly every day, and there is such variety that almost every muscle can be exercised.

Housework should never be considered menial or degrading;

it is Nature's laboratory, in which the girl may obtain, not only the best physical development, but most valuable knowledge that will fit her for the practical duties of life.

The proposed prohibition amendment was passed by the Senate of Oregon by a vote of eighteen to ten, and by the House by a vote of fifty-two to six, two members being absent from each house. The measure will come before the next Legislature, two years hence, and is agreed to then will be submitted to the vote of the people.

Time and Expense Saved.

Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the Kidneys and Liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

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It is understood that the standard dollar is being circulated in vast numbers, being issued by private parties.

The reason for its utterance is simply because the standard dollar contains eighty-six to eighty-eight cents of silver only, upon which the Government puts its stamp and calls it one hundred cents.

There is, therefore, a margin of from twelve to fourteen cents profit to their manufacturer.

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The Origin of Dudes.

The Springfield Republican says: "The just-now popular word Dude, meaning an empty headed, languid mannered young swell, who bangs his hair, proves to be no foreign importation, but like many another expressive term, to be of good New England parentage. The word (pronounced in two syllables) has been used in the little town of Salem, N. H., for twenty years past, and, it is claimed, was coined there. It is common there to speak of a dapper young man as a 'dude of a fellow,' of a small animal as a 'little dude,' of a sweetheart as 'my dude,' and of an esthetic youth man of the Wilde type as a dude. It is understood that the standard dollar is being circulated in vast numbers, being issued by private parties. The reason for its utterance is simply because the standard dollar contains eighty-six to eighty-eight cents of silver only, upon which the Government puts its stamp and calls it one hundred cents. There is, therefore, a margin of from twelve to fourteen cents profit to their manufacturer.

ORANGE, VA. April 30—Heavy ice and frost in Northern Virginia, has quenched the fruit, but has not injured wheat or corn, none having been planted the weather having been too cold and wet.

READING, PA. April 30—Forty Hungarians employed at the Reading Iron Works, against whom there has been considerable opposition from workmen of all classes because of their cheap labor, today became disengaged, went to the company's office, drew their pay and left the city. They say they were enticed here by emigration agents.

It is more manly to fall in a hundred enterprises than sit and growl at those who are trying.

Published by Request.
YOU.

If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled, And take my choice of all earth's treasures too, Or choose from heaven whatsoe'er I willed, I'd ask for you.

No man I'd envy, neither low nor high, Nor King in castle old or palace new, I'd hold Golconde's mines less rich than I, If I had you.

Little I'd care how lovely she might be, How grand with every charm, how fond, how true; If she were you,

Were she not you.

There is more charm for my true, loving heart,

In everything you think or say or do,

Than all the joys that heaven could e'er import,

Because it's you.

Man's Grandest Treasure.

The grandest treasure it is possible for man to possess on earth is a good wife.

The poorest investment he can ever make is in a worthless one.

Personal adornment may please the eye of the vulgar, but it will not hide a false heart.

Sin may cloak itself for a brief season in the garment of hypocrisy, but sooner or later it shall come to judgment.

Pure affection is a priceless jewel, the embodiment of earthly bliss.

In the true union of husband and wife money should not enter into the consideration.

The happiest hours this world over have been bought and paid for by the mutual earnings after marriage.

The good and true wife adorns her home and makes of it a little heaven.

It is the abode of a royal family, a king and a queen dwell within.

There are no false gods in such a household.

In it two hearts beat as one.

The Tempter dare not enter its sacred portals.

"Marry for love and work for riches" may be a stale old proverb, but millions of happy homes testify to its truthfulness.

Are You Exposed?

The maligned influences then protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic.

It strengthens the heart and kidneys to throw off material poisons.

It is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

It is good for the heart.

It is good for the kidneys.

It is good for the liver.

It is good for the lungs.

It is good for the kidneys.

It is good for the liver.

It is good for the lungs.

Meers, Higgin and Green, of Bladensburg, were on a flying visit to Jacksonville Wednesday.

Neal Ferguson, Esq., of Cross Plains, one of the oldest and best citizens of Calhoun, died last week. He was about 80 years old.

Hon. W. P. Howell and Hon. W. J. Alexander, of Cleburne county, were in Jacksonville Tuesday, attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Normal school at this place. Mrs Howell accompanied her husband.

Saturday a negro man named Free man Jackson was brought to jail here, charged with shooting Alice Reynolds (colored) and is now in jail awaiting the result of the injuries. She was shot through the bowels and is not expected to live. We have none of the particulars of the shooting.

Prohibition went into effect here Tuesday. Saturday and Monday much whiskey was sold at the bars in quantities from a quart up to gallons. It was expected there would be much drinking done here the last day of whiskey selling, but really there was very little.

Mrs. Clark, the wife of Mr. Nathan Clark, died Monday, after a long illness. She was a good Christian woman, and has gone to her reward. Mr. Nathan Clark was one of the first settlers of this county, and he and his good wife have lived here since the country was a wilderness. Mrs. Clark was much beloved by all who knew her, and leaves behind a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Her aged husband and stricken children have the deep sympathy of our entire community.

Miss Fannie May Witt, in a sketch of her recent trip through a portion of the State, in which she took in Jacksonville, compliments Jacksonville on the old time courtesy of her people and the picturesqueness of her location, but don't think much of her as a business point. If Miss Witt had said that Jacksonville was a second Atlanta in thrift and enterprise, the picture would have been completed to the satisfaction of all of us. But she good-naturedly called attention to some of our defects as a town, and this has stirred up some of our citizens considerably. True, she noted the defects of other towns which she visited, but this fact did not tend to smooth down the ruffled feathers of our people whose town pride was aroused by Miss Witt's article. What she said about the town has been much magnified and misrepresented, and we write this merely to say to those of our people who have not read it, that there is nothing in it that we can calculate to give mortal offence. We are very sure she did not intend to offend our people by anything she said of the town. During her few hours' stay here she was treated with great courtesy and kindness, and on leaving she expressed herself as so much pleased with the place that she intended to visit it again in July. She probably might have been a little more polite and battered the town above its deserts. But this she did not do, and hence this temper in a teapot.

Miss Fannie May Witt, in her sketch of Jacksonville, says our people "tol' not" that is, she means to say that we live here in a kind of "happy valley," such as one reads of in Rabelais, dreamily gazing across our lofty mountain walls and wondering the life-long day what the outside world is doing, or listlessly strolling along the mossy-banked streams that sparkle at one foot, watching the play of the golden hue sunsets or drinking in the melting melody of the mocking bird. Arcadian, but true! We "tol' not" because we need not tell. Everybody here is enormously rich, and this accounts for our happy state of existence. The descent of a stranger into our mountain girl valley is a godsend. The event gives us a brief hour of excitement, and then, through the visitor, we can learn something of the outside world around us. Miss Witt's visit was more than a pleasure. It was a revelation. We want her to come again, because she is so delightfully fresh and refreshing. To talk with her is like walking through green meadows and by babbling brooks that "run on forever," on a hot summer's day. She actually was so chirrupy and bright and joyous, that the people of our happy valley absolutely underwent the fatigue of becoming interested in her. She yanked us out of our "lead and burdened" in a jiffy and the oldest corpse among us felt the warm glow of young blood again as the fair, bright vision, full of life, flitted from place to place about our tree-enclosed square. Oh, she created a stir in our happy valley while here, and then she went home and stirred us up again. What a delightful experience, to have the monotony of our dreamy lives thus broken!

Miss Witt, of the Birmingham Star-Journal, thinks it an amazing, good joke, and tells it on us, that some one here sent a gentleman on down the road to Talladega who had come here seeking a place for investment. This is an every day occurrence with us. We don't want people to come here and go to tearing up the earth for foundations for houses and destroying our Bermuda plants and flower gardens. Besides it might create sickness. And then, if they should get to building, there is the annoyance of the noise of the carpenter's hammer and the mason's trowel and all that sort of thing. Now, if a gentleman will come here to cultivate a some in quiet business of that sort, we may make room for him, but any body else—excuse us.

Mr. John M. Caldwell returned Wednesday from Montgomery, which he had gone to take the part of Banz in the great case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, under the supervision of the Mount Vernon Association, at Montgomery theatre. The advertiser speaks in the highest terms of the character, acting and pays Mr. Caldwell a deserved compliment on the fine rendition of his part of the play. The theatre was crowded, and something over eight hundred dollars were taken. This will be devoted to the embellishment of the Alabama room at Mount Vernon. The

great success attending the affair is largely due to Mrs. Berbert, of Montgomery, wife of Congressman H. A. Berbert and one of the Vice Presidents of the Association. This excellent lady deserves the thanks of all Alabamians for her zealous labor in behalf of the Association.

COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION.

Superintendents of Sunday Schools in Calhoun county will please send to the undersigned, immediately, the number of delegates their respective schools will send to the county Convention, May 18-20, as we wish to provide homes for all, beforehand.

M. T. MOODY, Ch'n Com.

Cross Plains, Ala., May 4, '83.

American Enterprise.

No invention of the nineteenth century has worked a greater revolution in household economy or con'vered more of a benefit on humanity than the sewing machine.

The first productions were crude and uncouth in the extreme, and it was reserved for American skill and ingenuity to bring forth a machine of any practical value.

In order to appreciate the great advancement which has taken place it is only necessary to compare one of the machines built during the infancy of the invention with one of the latest improved "light running New Home."

All the really good points contained in other machines have been utilized in its construction. Many new improvements and devices have also been added, the result of which is a machine as nearly perfect as it is possible to make.

For simplicity and capacity for work, the "light running New Home" has no rival and the happy possessor of one may rest assured that he or she has the very best the world affords.

All who send for the company's new illustrated catalogue, and enclose their advertisement (to be found in another place) will receive a set of advertising novelties, of value to card collectors. Their address is New Home Sewing Machine Co., 20 Union Square, N. Y.

Shrine Indian Terpsichore destroyed and expelled worms thirty years ago. We guarantee it to do the same to-day, to the satisfaction of every one who uses it.

The Saviour's name, given throughout the New Testament, is found by Henry Plant to be "Jesus Christ" or "Christ Jesus" one hundred and fifty times; "Lord Jesus Christ" one hundred and fourteen times; "Lord" (more than) seventy-five times; "Christ" two hundred and twenty times, and "Jesus" six hundred and nineteen times.

Deaths of Notable Persons.

PARIS, April 30.—The death is announced of Dr. Torriero Sanz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru for France and Great Britain, and of Jules Amigues, the French journalist and author.

A certain little Pharisee, who was playing for his big brother, had a good deal of human nature in him, even if he was only 6 years old. He prayed, "O Lord, bless brother Bill, and make him as good a boy as I am."

You can keep your hair abundant and glossy, and retain its youthful color, with Parker's Hair-dye.

On a recent Sunday, Prof. Swin administered the rite of baptism to seven children at his residence in Chicago. The water used was brought from the river Jordan by the grandfather of one of the little ones, and the silver christening cup which held the precious drop was formerly the property of President Lincoln.

St. Louis medical men are said to be so certain that we are to have a visitation of Asiatic cholera next summer that they have officially called the attention of the city authorities to the matter. The reasons for their cheerful prophecies are not given.

During the first week of April snow falls were heavy in the extreme west.

"Home Sweet Home," played on a French harp in a telegraph office in New York city, was distinctly heard through the telephone connection in Chicago, a distance of between 1,200 and 1,300 miles.

The Jews in Great Britain are said to have more children who can read and write, in proportion to their number, than any other nation.

The days are made on a loom whereof the warp and woof are past and future time. They are festively dressed, as if every god brought a thread to the skein web. This miracle is buried into every beggar's hand.—Emerson.

A true test for eggs is to drop them in water, and if the large end comes up they are not fresh.

In warm weather put eggs in cold water sometime before using them.

Half a teaspoonful of common table salt dissolved in a little water, and drank, will instantly relieve "Heart-burn."

Common baking soda is the best of all remedies in cases of scalds or burns. It may be used on the surface of the burned place; either dry or wet.

Dr. J. E. CROOK, offers his

Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria.

Ones 5 censes for 25cts. each stamp. Mailed by John Purham, Atlanta, Ga.

Bailey's Saline Arsenite is now

the best and cheapest, and

most pleasant cathartic in use, for the special cure of headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, &c.

It cools and quietes, while a sparkling summer beverage, it is delightful.

Resolutions of Respect by the School of Jenkins Calhoun Co., Ala., on the death of J. D. Lusk.

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from our midst Mr. J. D. Lusk; and in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, and the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, we do it.

Resolved, That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on this dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commiserate them, for consolation, to him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heart-felt testimony to the memory of our deceased friend.

Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Cleburne and Calera Counties, and in the Supreme Court.

Address, J. D. CROOK, Esq., 100 Broad Street, Oxford, Ala.

Opposite the Bankers, Oxford, Ala.

AGRICULTURE.

THE PROPS OF COWS.—The Darling-ton (Wis.) Republican published the following statement, made by the proprietor of a creamery of that place: The total income of twenty-eight patrons was \$55,936 from 211 average cows, equal to \$20.36 per month for the average time, five months and twelve days. All cows will give a flow of milk eight months in the year, and many extend that a heifer started right will flow 11 months at 5 years old; call the season 8 months, and we have as the butter product \$38.95. Every calf dropped is worth \$3; the skim milk is worth at least \$3. Here we have the average cow producing nearly \$47 a year. Is it any wonder that dairy farmers in New York, Pennsylvania, and Northern Ohio live in fine houses and have big barns? What our farmers want to do is to get rid of their poor cows, quit sowing flax and wheat, seed down, cut together and buy a few Jersey bulls, and in five years any county will show cows, not equal to Jersey Queen, whose record is 778 pounds in one year, but good enough to sell for \$100.

THE RED SPIDER.—In dry air the red spider, the most destructive of plant enemies, is apt to flourish. It is so small that one is not apt to see it until great damage is done. It is no larger than a needle point, and is generally found on the under surface of the leaf. They are called "spiders" because they make webs like a true "arachnid," as the learned call those insects which belong to the spider tribe. If one has but few plants this troublesome insect may be easily kept down by continual examination and crushing with finger and thumb. There are, however, some plants which have leaves that will not admit of this sort of handling. It is, therefore, a good plan to place the plants on their sides occasionally and syringe them with water warmed to about 130 degrees. Soapy and other washes often recommended are also great aids in this washing process.

TIME was when the bean crop of Western New York ranged from twenty to thirty bushels per acre; but several farmers say it will not be over 8 or 9 bushels this year. One field of thirty acres, very carefully fitted and cultivated, gave only between thirteen and fourteen bushels per acre. Another, near the highway, which was thought as promising as any, only turned ten bushels per acre. Several hundred acres were destroyed by hail in the towns of Caledonia, York and other towns; many fields were injured of using too much seed, caused by the weevil scare about planting time.

THE MASSACHUSETTS Ploughman advises its readers that the farmer has not only to learn by practical experience the best time to feed each animal, but he has to learn the right proportion of each kind of food to be given. To feed economically, as well as judiciously, it is important to have a variety of food, for no animal will do as well fed on all kind of food, though it be of the very best quality. It change improves the appetite as well as the health. This all farmers understand; therefore most of them store up fonder of different kinds, to be fed out during the winter.

MILLET is an excellent fodder plant, of which cows are exceedingly fond. It is a warm weather crop, and needs to be grown on a light, sandy soil. By manuring well it may be made to produce from two to five tons of hay to the acre. A copious flow of milk is produced by cutting the millet, setting it light, moistening, and sprinkling with a little meal.

Up to four years old the age of sheep is readily ascertained by examining their incisor. They cast their sucking teeth the first year, putting in two large teeth in the centre of the lower jaw at a year old. Each year two more teeth are added, and at four years old, with eight teeth, the sheep has a full mouth, and is at its prime. The decay then varies with the kind of feed, being most when fed corn in the ear or roots.

THOMAS MEEHAN found among the gardeners in Canada, when in that country recently, that the English plan of preserving grapes in bottles of water was not in common use. The bunches are cut with pieces of stems, and then so arranged that the ends are in bottles of water. By this plan the grapes can be preserved far into the Spring season.

It never pays to do anything by halves, and especially is this true about the care and handling of horses. A few more minutes grooming each day, will put your horse in such a trim that he will attract the attention of all who see him, and not only afford you plenty of chances to dispose of him, but at quite an advance in price.

Do not fatten hem if you expect them to lay. Corn and meal should be fed very sparingly to laying hens; wheat screenings, buckwheat, and oats thrown to them just before they go to roost at night will be all they will require, unless it is a few broken oyster shells and bones.

As timothy grass seed if sown at the same time as winter wheat is apt to crowd the grain too much, the better way is to wait three or four weeks until the wheat is well up before sowing the timothy. Sow just before a rain, and no harrowing or brushing will be needed.

HOG CHOLERA.—Every paper in the United States ought to keep the fact before its readers that burst corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn and let the hogs eat it, and then give them the burst corn.

GRAPES, raspberries and blackberries are better adapted to high, dry ground, especially the more tender sorts. The more hardy kinds may be grown on low ground.

The round leaf variety of spinach is the most preferable for family use, as well as for market purposes. It is not only of the finest quality, but is exceedingly hardy, standing the most severe winter weather.

When it is desired to protect some particular plant that has attained considerable size it may be done by surrounding it with rye straw, tying the top of the straw well to keep out the rain.

Trees and shrubs newly planted ought to have the soil dished about them, or appear as if planted in a large basin of earth. This enables the rain to run toward the stem or trunk of the tree, where moisture is most preferable.

DOMESTIC.

CHOCOLATE CREAM AU BAIN MARIE.—Dissolve a quarter of a pound of coco paste on a moderate fire in half a pint of boiling water; add half a bean of vanilla, split and cut up fine, and half a pound of pulverized sugar. When the whole is perfectly dissolved, mix with it one quart of scalding hot milk. Then pour it gradually on tea yolks and one whole egg, stirring continually and briskly with a whisk. Add to this a pinch of salt. Then pass the whole through a hair sieve, and pour it into a mould, the inside of which you have slightly buttered. Place the mould in a stew-pan, which you fill with boiling water to within half an inch of the top of the mould; then place the stew-pan on hot ashes, covering it with a lid, on which you place some live coals. Add, from time to time, as much fire around the pan as will keep the water nearly boiling, but be careful that it does not boil. The mould should remain about an hour in the stew-pan, or until the cream is sufficiently done, which you ascertain by its easy separating itself from the sides of the mould; then take it out of the stew-pan, and when the cream is no more than lukewarm turn it upon a dish. This cream may be served up plain, or with the following white sauce: Pour a half-pint of boiling cream or milk gradually on the yolks of three eggs, stirring with a wooden spoon or spatula, adding three ounces of fine sugar and a grain of salt. Put this on a moderate fire, stirring continually until the cream sticks to the spoon. Strain it through a hair-sieve, and when you are ready to serve pour it over the cream upon the dish.

A tourist leaning out of a nook, Feels on his head near a brook, The hurt he received, St. Jacob's Oil relieved, And he says it cured "like a book."

Great oaks from little acorns spring, Great aches the little toots bring; But for every corn That ever was born, St. Jacob's Oil is just the thing.

RACAHOUT DES ARABS is a most valuable and agreeable beverage for invalids, particularly for dyspeptics and persons of weak and delicate constitutions. It is an aliment rich in all the nutritious principles found in the most valued forms of food. As a beverage it is to be used in the same way as tea or coffee. Racahout is compounded in the following manner: Mix together one pound of the best cocoa paste, grated finely, one pound of the finest possible sugar dust, one pound of rice flour, a quarter of a pound of arrowroot, a quarter of a pound of sugar of milk, two ounces of pulverized sago and one bean of vanilla, pulverized fine, with a few lumps of sugar. When you desire to use it boil one pint of milk and add to it two tablespoonfuls of the racahout, mixed smoothly with a little water; boil for two or three minutes, stirring constantly. It is then ready for use. If required thicker use three tablespoonfuls of the compound.

*** * * Unbidden guests are often welcome when they are gone.** Disease is an uninvited guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered" wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one here about is taking it.

DAY The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10 cents.

AUNDREWS—Take equal quantities of cold boiled ham and yeast, chop them fine, not at the same time, but keep them separate; boil say half a dozen eggs hard, and chop them also; then in a pudding-dish put a layer of veal, sprinkle pepper and salt over it, and moisten it with water or with a little Worcester sauce; then put a layer of ham, and then of eggs, with pepper and salt over them. Keep on this way until the dish is full, or your meat is used up. If the ham had some fat on it you will not need to add any butter on the top, cover the pudding-dish, and bake slowly for four hours. Then take it from the oven, set it in a cool room with a heavy weight on the top. By tea time it ought to be cold and firm enough to cut in thin, smooth slices. It is best though to make this the day before you need it.

An Undoubted Blessing.

At thirty years ago, a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for disease of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such decided effect that it soon became a household word. The author of the medicine is Mr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for colds, colds, rheumatism, etc. Sold by all Druggists.

Burns's Catarrh Snuff.

This well known remedy for Catarrh still maintains its well earned popularity. E. A. Savage, of New York, has a new and improved Catarrh Snuff, and it is the only thing that does any good.

It always effects a cure.

Sold by all druggists.

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Darkwoodill

Elect Siccissit Court Republikam

VOLUME XLVI.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land war claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the negotiation of old or terminated homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

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Will practice in all the courts of the 11th Judicial Circuit, and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

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Have associated in the practice of their law offices, and will be found in the same to them, in the counties of the 11th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

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All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate.

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Neatly.

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2404.

SWEETBRIAR.

A branch of sweetbriar—Ah, my heart! The little tears unbidden start. To weary, world-worn eyes; I kiss the faint fragrant spray; And memories of a bygone day, Before my vision rises.

How often my lost darling words! The sweetbriar green! She loved it more Than many a tried flower. It often graced her maiden breast. Now planted where she lies at rest, It beautifies her tomb.

My little love in days of old! Youth's morning hour of rose and gold Comes back to me to night; I see her in her girlish grace; The sunny sweetness of her face, Her childish robe of white.

I smell the sweetbriar in her hand, I see the garden where we stand. On England's southern shore; I hear the rippling streamlet fall; I hear her laughter musical, Now silenced forevermore.

She was too frail for earth's employ, Too calm and pure for human joy. But like the sweetbriar green, The memory of her gentle life Makes sweet for years of worldly strife That lie our lives between.

French and American Fire Laws.

A blustering uncomfortable day in November.

In Miss Miner's sitting-room however everything was as cosy and delightful as could be desired.

And Miss Hetty Miner, sitting before the fire, her black silk skirt turned carefully back over her lap, and her substantially made boots resting comfortably on the fender.

An elderly woman—forty odd—with a sharp shrewd face, and bright little eyes, and a resolute look around her mouth.

A homely, outspoken woman, who was proud to say she had never been in love, who lived in luxury, although on a small scale, and who had a hundred thousand in government bonds to leave her relations when she died; and in all the world she had but two relations, Mrs. Carisford Carl her married sister, and Mr. Dolingby Parker, her half-brother.

"Oh! that's what they say, is it? Well, Hetty, I am your aunt Miner."

"Old Hetty Miner, my aunt, who lives out in the country."

"I never have seen her, and I don't want to either, 'cause mamma says she's the meanest old thing in creation—regular old Miss Nancy, papa says."

Miss Miner smiled—a little queerly.

"Oh! that's what they say, is it? Well, Hetty, I am your aunt Miner."

The child opened her eyes wider.

"Are you?"

"Then won't mamma be mad!"

"We expect company after awhile, and mamma won't want you at all."

"We'd be dreadfully ashamed of you before the Augerous."

"You're going to leave us your money, ain't you!"

"Papa and mamma said they were most tired of waiting—you had as many lives as a cat."

"We're going to Paris as soon as you die."

"Are you?" said Miss Miner, with an insatiate desire to shake the pert self-possessed venomous youngster.

"Well I wouldn't depend upon it if I was you."

And before Mrs. Carl came downstairs, Miss Miner was out in the street, on her way to her half-brother's house.

"A pretty nest of vipers those Carl's are!"

"Thank Heaven, I've found them out in time!"

"Going to Paris on my money!"

"Why, ungrateful as that little Ellice is, she is not as treacherous as my own flesh and blood."

"Humph!"

And her complacency was not yet restored when she left the street-car on the nearest corner to Mr. Parker Dolingby's bachelor quarters, that was a-light in a perfect blaze of bright cheer.

"It looks like a party," she thought.

But all the same she did not hesitate to go up the imposing stone steps and ring the bell, to which the response coming, she tried the door-knob, and admitted herself into a large brilliantly lighted hall, at the end of which was a room, from which came the sounds of revelry and jollification that had prevented her ring being heard.

Miss Miner went into the first door that stood ajar, and through another partly closed door she saw the gay bachelors party—some ten or fifteen—merry over their wine.

She closed her book and came out into the room, a little flush on her face.

"Do you think so, Miss Miner?"

"Most certainly I think so, or I shouldn't have said so."

"You are a fool, Ellice Dunning, and I hate to see you throw yourself away so foolishly."

"Do show your common sense if you've got any, and let that young jackanapes of a doctor go."

"You're better off without him."

"I'll give you a new seal-skin cloak this winter if you'll give him up."

"I couldn't give him up, Miss Miner, I love him too well."

"What nonsense!"

"You love him too well!"

"Love indeed."

"It's all absurdity. I never was in love in all my life."

Ellice dropped her eyes in a pretty, little confused way.

"I can't help that, Miss Miner."

"I love Frank, and he loves me."

"We'd be perfectly miserable if we were parted."

Miss Miner dropped her feet from the polished silver bar to the warmth with a resonant ring as she jumped up indignantly.

"Engaged to be married to Doctor Olevin!"

"Did I ever!"

"Well, Ellice Dunning—very well."

"You may pack my hand-vases at once."

"I am going to London on a visit, by the six-tent train, and I'll be home on Thursday."

"When I come back, don't let me find you here, you ungrateful little wretch—you!"

Ellice's lips quivered, and her eyes filled with diamond-bright tears.

"Miss Miner! You don't mean to turn me away?"

"That is just what I mean!"

"I have told you, time and again, I didn't approve of men and love-making, and I won't have it where I am!"

"You can take your choice—me or Doctor Olevin."

"I'll give you just five minutes."

A little red flush crept into the girl's cheek.

"I don't want five minutes for a choice, Miss Miner!"

"You have been very good to me, and I cannot forget your kindness; and I think I have done my duty by you."

"But nothing could come between me and Doctor Olevin."

"All right, then."

"Don't let me see you here when I come back."

And then Ellice went up to Miss Miner's room, and packed the red Rus-

THE REPUBLICAN.

A branch of sweetbriar—Ah, my heart! The little tears unbidden start. To weary, world-worn eyes; I kiss the faint fragrant spray; And memories of a bygone day, Before my vision rises.

"I'll go to Mrs. Carisford Carl, Miss Miner decided, as she sat in the city bound express, in the early dusk of the November evening.

"You needn't be

SATURDAY, May 12, 1883.

If the Montgomery Advertiser could be impartial, it would give extracts from the State press editorials on both sides of the question of an extra session. But this does not suit the Advertiser, which, after much vacillation and long hesitation, finally avowed itself as against an extra session. In a recent issue of that paper, something like a column of stuff is given, which purports to be press opinion on this subject. The Advertiser, in its wistful allies, has chosen as personally those who have most ignorantly abused the legislature in a discussion of the question. The Wetumpka man, who wants Gov. O'Neal to dissolve the legislature and dictate to the people the election of a new body of men, is a fair sample of the lot whom the Advertiser parades as voicing the press of the State. We rather think the Advertiser right in opposing an extra session, at the present time at least, and for its attitude on this head, however tardily taken, we have no word of censure. We write this to deny that the legislature is the recipient, at the hands of the respectable body of the State press, of the coarse abuse which the Advertiser paraded as press opinion a few days ago, and which was calculated to mislead its readers. The ablest and best papers in the State have had the discrimination to not lay the fault of a mere clerical error at the door of the entire Legislature, and, in the discussion of the question of an extra session, have spoken of the representatives of the people with respect. The Advertiser has mistaken the ignorant clamor of a fraction of the State press for public opinion, and therein it has made a huge mistake. The people are more just than the demagogues, to whose voice the Advertiser gives echo and the people at large are in no degree exciting themselves over a question which gives a lot of third rate editors in the State so much concern. It is the motives of most of these helpers whom the Advertiser masters could be sound ed, it would be found that they are actuated solely by a desire to direct public opinion to themselves as, possibly good timber for law-makers, and not at all by patriotic impulse. The Advertiser, which is usually so sweet on the legislature when the legislature is in session, has done itself injustice by vamping the opinions of these growlers as reflective of the sentiment of the Alabama press. It is not safe for the Advertiser to assume that the legislature is "down" yet, and a few "kicks" just now might prove to be entirely "too previous." Until things get a little better settled in this discussion of the competency of the legislature, the Advertiser had better stick to its conservative policy of leaning to neither side; and, on reflection, we do not know but that, even now, it had better reconsider, for the second time, and get back to the safe ground of having no opinion whatever as to an extra session. The "organ" at the capital should never be at fault, and it may happen that the Governor will yet call an extra session. If the Advertiser should persist in having an opinion and cling to it, and the Governor should call an extra session, what then would be the dreadful situation? The Administration of one way of thinking and the Advertiser another! Appalling, democrats, appalling.

Birmingham Daily Age: Mr. Charles P. Button, of New York City, made the Age office a call yesterday morning. Mr. Button is a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the next house of representatives, and will go into the race with the backing of a full democratic delegation from New York. Mr. Button says the democratic party is sure to harmonize on the speakership and that such fighting as is anticipated will take place, and further, that the party is in harmony in New York, and must be harmonious throughout the country to win in 1884.

O'Donovan Rossa's Folly.

NEW YORK, May 7.—O'Donovan Rossa to-day established another branch of the Irish Revolutionary brotherhood here. About one hundred members were initiated. Captain John Kerwin was elected president, and Dr. W. A. Farris secretary. Dynamite was declared to be a weapon of war. It was decided that a mass meeting be held to express their views on the Philadelphia convention, which is said to be disapproved by a majority of those present to day.

Approved February 22, 1883.

General Buell's Jaw Removed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—Surgeons Briggs and Blackman to-day performed a successful operation on General D. C. Buell, removing the left half of the lower jawbone, which had been injured some years by a fall from a house. The general's prospects for recovery are all that could be desired.

Edison Applies for Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Thom as A. Edison and others, representing a capital of \$2,000,000, have filed papers with the secretary of state incorporating the Electric Railway company of the United States. The object is to develop electricity as a motor for the propulsion of railway trains.

Senator Beck is said to have started in life as a farm hand, Conger as a lumber hand, Davis of West Virginia, as a brakeman, Fair as a bar-tender, Farley as a stage-driver, Gorham as a page, Vest as a reporter, Sawyer as a laborer, Jones, of Florida, as a carpenter, and Morrill as a country storekeeper.

AN ACT.

Lambert and Simpson

To establish a Normal School for the education of white and female teachers at Jacksonville in Calhoun county. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That there be permanently established in the Calhoun College building, at Jacksonville, in Calhoun county in this State, a school for the education of white male and female teachers, who shall be taught therein on such conditions and under such restrictions as may be prescribed; and there shall be annually appropriated and set apart, from the first day of October Twenty-five Hundred Dollars out of the general educational revenue apportioned to the whites, for the support and maintenance of the school; but no portion of the same shall be used for any other purpose than the payment of the salaries of the faculty.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That a Board of Directors is established, consisting of the following named persons: S. K. McSpadden, Jno. M. Caldwell, James Crook, W. P. Howell, Wm. M. Haues, D. A. Adelroth, H. L. Steven, W. J. Alexander, J. Y. Nisbet, L. W. Grant, J. D. Hammont and the Superintendent of education, and which shall be known by the name and style of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, and the Directors shall hold their office at the pleasure of the Board, and shall receive no compensation.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any vacancy in the Board of Directors, caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the remaining members.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall meet at such time and places as it shall appoint.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall choose one of their number as President of their Board, who shall not vote on any question, except in case of a tie; and they shall elect a secretary and treasurer, and they shall take such bond from such treasurer as they shall deem sufficient and adequate to secure the faithful performance of his duties, in at least double the amount that he may have in hand at any one time; bond to be approved by the County Superintendent and Probate Judge of Calhoun county, and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the Superintendent of education.

The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen annually, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall, under the restrictions and limitations of law, direct the disposal of any and all money appropriated to the school, and shall provide the duties of the secretary and treasurer thereof.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Board to organize such Normal School upon the most approved plan; to elect a president and a complete and sufficient corps of instructors, who shall constitute the faculty of such Normal School; and the Board shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the organization and successful operation of such Normal School.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That things get a little better settled in this discussion of the competency of the legislature, the Advertiser had better stick to its conservative policy of leaning to neither side; and, on reflection, we do not know but that, even now, it had better reconsider, for the second time, and get back to the safe ground of having no opinion whatever as to an extra session. The "organ" at the capital should never be at fault, and it may happen that the Governor will yet call an extra session. If the Advertiser should persist in having an opinion and cling to it, and the Governor should call an extra session, what then would be the dreadful situation? The Administration of one way of thinking and the Advertiser another! Appalling, democrats, appalling.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the President of the Board of Directors shall make full and complete annual report to the Superintendent of Education of the operations of the Normal School, specifying the number of pupils, the number of professors or teachers, the amount of salary of each, the amount of money received and disbursed, and such other information as may be required by the faculty.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That students shall be admitted from any portion of the State and shall receive instructions free of charge for tuition, upon signing a written obligation to teach at least two years in the public schools of Alabama; and the obligation shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of education. Any student may be released from the obligation by paying such tuition as may be established by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That upon the completion of the prescribed course of study in the Normal School, and after sustaining a satisfactory examination upon the recommendation of the President, approved by the Board of Directors, the Superintendent of Education shall issue a State certificate to the graduates of the Normal School, which shall entitle them to teach in any public school in the State without any further examination.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That the money appropriated and due to the school shall be certified semi-annually, by the Superintendent of education, to the State Auditor, upon application of the President of the Board of Directors.

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Mr. Jacob Darley, one of Cross Plains' five merchants, was in Jacksonville Tuesday.

Messrs. H. L. Stevenson, Ross Whittemore and L. W. Grant left for the river Wednesday to put in the balance of the week fishing.

Messrs. Stevenson and Grant are still loaning considerable sums of money on crop liens and on real estate mortgages notwithstanding the advanced stage of the season.

The Republican returns sincere thanks to Mr. Wm. Rice for a nice lot of very fine strawberries, courteously conveyed to us by Mr. John F. Walker.

A passing engine set the depot on fire Monday. The flames were speedily arrested and no great damage was done. It should be covered with tin.

A fight between two small negro boys on the square created some amusement Monday. They stood up and knocked it out in true pugilistic style. The Marshal picked them up and Mayor Cook put them in the calaboose for a few hours as a punishment.

In one of the lighter articles that appeared in the local columns last week the types made us say, "Robelais when we designed, &c. say, "Rasselais." Those who remember the article will easily know where to apply the correction.

The Headlight, a new, well printed and carefully edited, eight page paper, printed at Collinsville, DeKalb county, is on our table. It is published by a company and is altogether creditable to its proprietors. We wish it the most unbounded success. Subscription \$2.

There is some talk of building a large brick hotel here for summer visitors this year, and the organization of the Real Estate Building and Loan Association for the erection of cottages in the town is almost assured. That such an investment will pay there is not the shadow of a doubt.

To Our Alabama Exchanges.

We call the attention of our exchanges to the following from the American Register, Washington city, which is in response to a letter of enquiry written by ourself to the editor of that paper:

"We have a letter from an Alabama publisher, asking whether 'Osgoodby & Co.' be the name of the firm that induced us to insert an advertisement of 'Women's Medical Institute,' for which the said Osgoodby & Co. did not pay. Such are the facts, and Osgoodby & Co. are unworthy of confidence. They will not answer letters demanding a settlement."

Capt. Pete Hinds, backed by a company of ample capital, will begin the manufacture of brick here on a large scale soon. Hands are now engaged in cordwood, and the captain is at this writing prospecting for the location of his plant. It is said other gentlemen here also will go into the manufacture of brick this summer.

Mr. W. R. Akridge, of the western part of our county, was in Jacksonville Saturday looking at property near here with a view to purchase. He wants to get the advantage of the Normal school among other things. He is one of the best men in Calhoun and we hope he may find property that will suit him and become a resident in our midst.

Hom. W. J. Alexander, Representative from Cleburne county, will now temporarily to Jacksonville, for the education of his children, at the opening of the Normal school here. Both he and Hon. W. P. Howell say the school will receive several pupils from Cleburne that they know of.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone, the former a contractor on the East & West R. R., stopped in Jacksonville for a few days. Mrs. S. likes the place to well that she has determined to spend the summer here with her family. Mr. S. is looking at property with a view to purchase. We hope he may succeed in buying and that he will become a permanent resident of our town.

We have reason to believe that the Portable Electric Light Co., No. 22 Water St., Boston Mass., are not responsible. Leastwise the company made to this office. If any reader of this contemplated sending them an order for an electric apparatus, it would be well to first carefully enquire as to their status.

Mr. W. M. Elgin, the enterprising merchant of Weaver's station, in the county, exhibited here Tuesday the common sense milk bucket, lately patented, and in which he and Messrs. Simpson & Eddington, of Rome, Ga., and perhaps other gentlemen are interested. It is a most perfect thing of the kind, and every owner of a milch cow in the county should have one. The bucket is securely covered and attached to a stool and makes a perfect seat for the person milking. A spout attached holds a short section of flexible hose and on this is fitted a wide funnel with strainer at the bottom. When in position this funnel is directly beneath the teats of the cow, and is self supporting. The milk or cream employ both hands and as the milk enters the bucket it is perfectly strained. When the milk is emptied it can be again strained through a muslin cloth easily attached at the end of the spout. From first to last the milk is completely covered, and there is no possibility of any insect or dirt getting into it. It is only two dollars and when the reach of a child. It will probably be put on sale here in a few days.

Hon. W. P. Howell, of Oak Level, Cleburne county, Ala., is agent for Dr. Ryer's celebrated American Fruit Dryer. He has dryers from \$25 to \$175 in price, with fruit papers and covers. The machines have a capacity, governed by size and price, from four to one hundred and ten bushels of fruit per day. The machine is very simple in construction and but little attention is necessary to give it in drying. It dries all kinds of fruits and vegetables perfectly, and the product is far superior to sun dried fruit and brings a much higher price. A machine will pay for itself in ten days, if run to full capacity. Every farmer should have one. Address him as above for further particulars.

Calhoun county had only two tax sales this year. This is creditable to our people. They pay their taxes cheerfully and promptly.

Parties who hold registered claims against the fine and forfeiture fund of the year 1874, and before that date, can get the money on them by application to the county treasurer.

On Monday night, 20th of April, the saloons in Calhoun county were closed, and since that time, prohibition has reigned supreme. We have yet to hear of the first infraction of the law by any one. This is particularly gratifying.

Even the saloon men, whose material interests alone were affected by it, seem as much disposed to rigidly enforce the law as any one. In this they are wise. If prohibition is an evil, as they contend, and will work badly for the people, this is the quickest and surest way to demonstrate it. If, on the other hand, the result of the law can only be good, we will not be long in finding it out. Indeed, it is already manifest.

In one of the lighter articles that appeared in the local columns last week the types made us say, "Robelais when we designed, &c. say, "Rasselais." Those who remember the article will easily know where to apply the correction.

The Headlight, a new, well printed and carefully edited, eight page paper, printed at Collinsville, DeKalb county, is on our table. It is published by a company and is altogether creditable to its proprietors. We wish it the most unbounded success. Subscription \$2.

There is some talk of building a large brick hotel here for summer visitors this year, and the organization of the Real Estate Building and Loan Association for the erection of cottages in the town is almost assured. That such an investment will pay there is not the shadow of a doubt.

After seeing the main points involved in Mr. Gould's southern trip, the New Orleans Picayune discourses as follows:

"We have a letter from an Alabama publisher, asking whether 'Osgoodby & Co.' be the name of the firm that induced us to insert an advertisement of 'Women's Medical Institute,' for which the said Osgoodby & Co. did not pay. Such are the facts, and Osgoodby & Co. are unworthy of confidence. They will not answer letters demanding a settlement."

Adding to Gould's southwestern system of 2203 miles, there will be 11,740 miles under one management. It has done this; he will be likely to extend his new road from Lauderdale, Miss., to New Orleans, about 200 miles, which would give him a splendid connection with his Texas system and an all-rail route through the best cotton, cattle, wheat, iron, coal and tobacco country in the southern states, from Sierra Blanca, near the west end of Texas, to the port of Norfolk, one of the best on the Atlantic, about as straight as can well be made; its chief deflection being the dip to the southwest necessary to reach deep water at New Orleans. Such a consolidation will do no damage to New Orleans, which is more interested in securing additional roads than in the ownership of his plant." It is said other gentlemen here also will go into the manufacture of brick this summer.

Legends tell that, after the ascension of Christ, Lazarus and his sisters were put in a boat with neither sail nor rudder, and set adrift by the heathen. After being tossed about by wind and wave, they at last landed at Marseilles, but were denied shelter by the people, who were also heathen. But the three preached and performed miracles until many were baptized, and Lazarus became Bishop of Marseilles. Mary, desiring to live in seclusion, took herself to a dreadfully wild wilderness, where she lived thirty years in sorrow and penitence for her sins. Angels came and ministered to her, bringing her food, and bearing her up each day into realms where she heard angelic music. She is represented as lying in a cave, the skull signifying penance. In paintings the figure is nearly life size, with the loveliest, shimmering golden hair falling over the dress of a beautiful blue. Such are legends which Battioli and Correggio have imprinted on the memories of mankind. Correggio's "Noli," set to the Sistine Madonna, is the sweetest picture ever produced by artist's pencil. The young mother's face is full of love and tenderness as she bends over the infant Son. And around him—glitters a glorious, heavenly radiance, lighting up the mother's face, and dazzling with its brightness the eyes of women and shepherds standing near.

—American Register.

Some attended a ball—crossed to a hotel—became overheated—went home thirty clad, in a cold, damp night-air and caught cold. Next day—headache—loss of appetite—slight fever—dry skin—pains and aches—chilly sensations—loss of disposition to get up. Ready—one bottle Dronge's English Bitter.

"Tough on Chills."

Cures 5 cases for 25cts. to cash or stamp. Mailed by John Purham, Atlanta, Ga.

BAILEY'S SALINE APARTMENT is now recognized as the best and cheapest, and most pleasant cathartic in use, for the special cure of headache, constipation, heartburn, acid stomach, dyspepsia, etc. It cools and quietes, while it is a sparkling summer beverage, it is delightful.

If worms change the complexion they have a tendency to destroy the vital energies that sustain and promote health and life; therefore, at the first indication of worms, administer Shrine's Indian Vermifuge.

Sudden Death.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. W. L. Cantelow was stricken with apoplexy while in a saloon on 2nd avenue, and on Sunday morning died. Mr. Cantelow had become a slave to an appetite for whiskey, and died an outcast from home and friends, and the soul of a mis-spent life stands before its God, who is better able to judge of the mistakes made on earth than are his fellow men. There being none to perform the last sad rites, he was buried by the city in the potters field, Birmingham, Ala.

LAND FOR SALE.

Thirteen and one third acres of good arable land can be bought on reasonable terms, and a clear title given, by applying to C. W. BREWTON.

On each 1,000 of silver dollars the Government clears \$183.75. The silver costs \$503.75 and the labor \$12.50.

Have You Asked Your Physician About It?

"Yes." Well, what did he say? "That it is only another of the thousand and one medical humbuggs." Is he helping you? "No." Losing ground steadily? "I'm afraid so." Not so well this year as last? "Very much so." Then take a friend's advice and write to Dr. Starkey & Palen, of 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, giving them a plain statement of your case. Ask them if they have ever treated a similar case with their Compound Oxygen, and if, in their judgment, there is hope of your deriving any real and permanent benefit from its use. Ask them also to send you a report of some cases like yours which they have treated successfully. All this will cost you nothing, as these physicians make no charge for consultations. If the evidence they furnish is not satisfactory, then the water can end, but if they should put you in possession of facts and evidence going to show that thousands of persons suffering from chronic diseases for worse, it may be, than yours, have been restored to comparative good health during the past thirteen years by the use of Compound Oxygen, the trifling effort of writing may prove the means whereby you will find a permanent relief from suffering, for which you will never cease to be profoundly thankful.

It, however, you are not ready to consult them at present, drop a postal-card and ask them to send you their Treatise on Compound Oxygen. The information in regard to their new treatment which you will gain from this treatise will enable you to judge of the chances in your favor which it offers.

The money order system will be extended to 334 additional post-offices in July next, principally in western and northwestern states.

You can keep your hair abundant and glossy, and retain its youthful color, with Parker's Hair Balsam.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City.

KEARNEY FLASHES.

Capt. A. G. West and Mr. Postell, of Cedartown, Ga., and Col. Browning of New York, arrived at the junction below this place, Saturday, on an inspecting tour along the line of the E. & W. R.

Capt. J. W. Pike has raised the largest radishes your correspondent ever saw. He should be called a radish-Miss Mary Stewart paid Ladiga a flying visit on Saturday last.

Some of our most dashing young gentlemen and lovely girls spent quite a pleasant day at the mountain springs Thursday last. We would say to our town friends, if you are tired of town life, come out into the country for a day or two, it will do you good.

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DR. J. S. CRUSH,

OFFERS HIS

Pr. fessional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria.

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G. C. ELLIS, W. W. WHITESIDE,

Jacksonville, Ala. AND ELLIS & WHITESIDE;

Attorneys at Law

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Will practice in all the Courts of Cal-

hour and adjoining counties, now 11-1

W. J. PEARCE. R. B. KELLY.

PEARCE & KELLY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OXFORD, CALHOUN CO., ALA.

Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery

Courts of Calhoun, Talladega, Clarendon and

City Counties, ——————

References—Isbell & Co., Bankers, Tal-

edega, Ala., Draper & Son & Co., Bankers,

Decatur, Ala., Capt. P. D. Ross, Clerk Circuit

Court, Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate,

AGRICULTURE.

RAPID GROWTH OF A Colt.—A yearling colt in Mr. Robert Bonner's celebrated breeding stud, in Westchester County, New York, weighs 1,062 pounds and yet is fine in all his points, and promises to turn out a fast trotter. Mr. Bonner thinks he gets this early exceptional size from an experiment he tried with his dam. Before the colt was weaned, he says he had the mother brought up from pasture every night, and fed six quarts of oats; and since the colt has learned to eat he also has been fed abundantly with oats, in addition to good pasture in the summer and hay in the winter. Following up this system, Northern horse breeders may get the same size at an early age as is now obtained in our Southern States and the milder winters of California. In the latter country there is good pasture all winter, and the colts receive no check in their growth, as is common with all kinds of stock unless they receive extra care during the rigorous winters of the Northern States. Mr. Bonner's treatment of this colt is the same as that pursued by English breeders of race horses. The dam is not only fed an abundance of oats, but the colt is also taught to eat them just as soon as possible, which he learns to do at an early age from the same trough as his mother. At six months old—the general age for weaning the colt—he has learned to sustain himself well on grain, grass, and hay, so that when weaned there is no check in his growth, but he keeps steadily along the same as when sucking him down.

A stand fell down with a crash, a number of men it did not, But the entire ten Were soon well again— St. Jacob's Oil cured every gash.

A baker who lives in Duluth, Went crazy one night with a tooth, He rubbed the gum boil, With St. Jacob's Oil. It cured him, and this is the truth.

SOME one speaks sensibly in the following regard to horse shoeing: Two evils result from shoeing horses, which are rarely guarded against. The shoes are allowed to stay on too long, and thus the hoof becomes cramped and the horse liable to become lame. Secondly by frequently and carelessly pulling off the shoe the hoof is liable to become broken. All this can be avoided by care and attention, but the better way is to do without shoeing when possible. If the horse has a hard, tough hoof there is no necessity for shoeing for any kind of farm work. Economy alone would decide against shoeing when there is nothing to be gained by it.

**Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the saying. Its grand success everywhere is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician the reason and he will tell you something interters with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all drug-gists.

A process in lamp-curing, practiced by some of the leading packing houses, consists in creating the smoke in an oven outside of the smoke house and passed through underground pipes into it. The smoke, rising from the floor to the top of the house, encounters two opposite currents of air drawn from the outside. These currents cause the smoke to form into a rapidly revolving horizontal column which passes among the hams. The smoke is not warm, and there is no heat to melt the hams or hot air to blacken them. The hams, under this process, are smoked in very much less time than by the old method.

MOTHERS DON T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of reach! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

THE cow pea, which is properly a bean, is offered for sale to Northern farmers this year by several seedsmen. It is the great renovating crop in the South, and with threatened failure of clover from insect enemies may come largely into use here. The New York experimental station has shown that it can be successfully grown, and in quantity and amount of fertilizing material it is a profitable crop to plow under. There are several varieties, some better for the grain and others for fertilizing purposes. It is a very good plant to grow for ensilage, mixing with corn, each plant supplementing the defect of the other.

Some wise farmers find it to their advantage to keep no stock through the winter, as they can always buy all they want in March as low as November, and thus save the winter keeping. One farmer we have read of whose regular practice was to buy in March, fed judiciously till grass was ready for grazing, and then sell in June or soon afterward, when his cattle were in the best possible condition. By this method he gave his pastures rest in the fall, and secured an earlier and more vigorous start for his grass in the spring.

BEEF cattle have been advanced in price during the last five years 140 per cent. The price of Eastern consumers has not advanced in like ratio for the reason that part of the gain to the Western farmer comes from improved quality, the same weight of live animal yielding more and better dressed beef. Cheaper transportation is credited with 40 per cent. of the increase, but this advantage should also be shared by consumers in a fair deal.

By all odds the cheapest and best way to eradicate common hard wood stumps is the *Practical Farmer*, to work the ground with shovel plow, sow buckwheat or plain corn until seeded to timothy, orchard grass and clover, and pasture until the stump so far decay that it can be pulled out by hatching a chain around the top when the ground is wet in the Winter or Spring.

The system of co-operation in France is rapidly extending among farmers for the purchase of seeds, manures, and implements of the first quality. The members of the society bind themselves individually to guarantee the payment of all orders given.

DOMESTIC.

NEVER.—Never go to bed with cold feet. It is better to sit up an hour, if need be, to warm them, rather than to lie awake suffering for three hours and then have a violent cold for a long time at the result. Never eat any article of food simply to save it, as the stomach cannot well afford to do extra labor just for the sake of saving a few milks. It is better to throw such things to the swine or the birds. Dyspepsia implies a loss far greater than could possibly result from the loss of little food, which, ordinarily, might be kept till the next meal. Never eat in haste, in consequence of a want of sufficient time. It is far better to take one-half of the usual amount of food (that might be enough even) than to render the meal indigestible by improper haste. What is gained in time is lost in the amount of nourishment appropriated. It is emphatically true in this case that "haste makes waste." Never imagining that the more you eat the more you will be nourished, for the opposite is often true. We are nourished, by what we digest and not simply by what is taken into the stomach. In some cases the labor of digestion destroys more strength than the amount of nourishment will afford. There is more practical starvation from eating too much than too little.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CURE FOR PHTHISIS.—I send the following: The root of mechameek (common name), wild jalap, man-in-the-ground, wild potato, five pounds of green, three of dry, loaf sugar, 1 lb., brandy ½ pint. To prepare: Make the root fine, place in a porcelain-lined kettle, keep it well-covered with water, and steep until all the strength is out; remove and strain. Boil down to a quart; add the vinegar, boil a few minutes, remove and add the brandy. Dose: A tablespoonful three times a day. If this is too severe lessen the dose.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphoric Elixir of Calais," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, sold by all Druggists, or you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

One of the Fall River, Mass., yachtsmen went in at a Bristol harbor, the last season to lay up his yacht overnight. He was going on a fishing excursion the next morning. Just at dusk a man came down on the wharf, and the owner of the yacht, thinking of security for the night, asked if they had polioemen in Bristol. The man replied: "Oh! yes, we have two—one a regular policeman; the other, a one-armed man, carries the lantern."

Rough on Corns.

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

THICK brown paper should be laid under carpets if the patent lining is not to be had; it saves the wear of the fabric and prevents the incursion of moths, which, however, will seldom give trouble if salt is sprinkled around the edge when the carpet is laid.

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PAPERED walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread with the crust on, and rub them down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Price's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

AN aged Boston gentleman tells of a meeting, some time ago, an old man in menial employment, whose manners and address were noticeable, and upon a better acquaintance discovered that he was a branch of the same family as a noted British peer, and stood still nearer in direct kinship to an Irish duke whose family was founded by William the Conqueror, and behind that claimed noble Italian descent. The duke had actually given him documentary evidence of this fact before his coming to America, which the gentleman knew to be genuine. But all this did not prevent that scion of a noble line from spending his last years selling newspapers in a Boston depot.

* * * Middle measures are often but middling measures. There are no "middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no half-way measures, but radically uproots all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It overthrows piles, abates constipation and treats the system so gently and soothingly as to prove its true kinship to nature in all its phases. It is prepared in both liquid and dry form.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Cover over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

MAJOR GALE FAXON bought a horse from the pastor of an Austin church, and shortly afterward the following conversation was heard: "You have swindled me with that horse you sold me last week?" "How so?" asked the clergyman very much surprised. "Well, I only had him for three days when he died." "That's very strange. I owned him twenty-three years and worked him hard every day and never knew him to do that while I owned him."

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879.

GEN. LEE—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

A PASSERBAGH on a Chicago cable car wishing to stop the jingameter, reached for the bell-strap, and pulling, rang the bell at both ends of the car.

"Whatever the cause, however obstinate, this remedy will overcome it." "What did you ring both bells for?" gruffly demanded the captain of the car.

"Because I wanted both ends of the car to stop," was the laconic response.

The conductor was mad, because the people all yelled and it would not be dignified to kick himself in their presence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Teste good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

66c a week in your own town. Terms and \$2 outfit free. Address H. H. HALLST & CO., Portland, Me.

A Sure Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KLINE, 334 Aransas, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN read TELEGRAPH here and Circulars free. VALENTINE B. CO., Jainesville, Wis.

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CONSUMPTION.

Alberts' Standard - Journal

JACKSONVILLE

BIRMINGHAM

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLVI.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

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Will practice in all the courts of the 11th judicial circuit, and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

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AND

Solicitor in Chancery,
once formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney,
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BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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AND

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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business referred to them, in the counties of the 11th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

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SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly.

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

In truth, Mafochunga's gloomy face

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2405.

FROM THE SAME CANTINEEN.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours; of friendship and ties of flowers, And true lovers' knots, I ween; flowers, But there's never a bond old friend, like this—

We have drunk from the same canteen! It was sometimes water, and sometimes milk; And sometimes applejack, fine as silk;

But when the ripples have been shared it together, in bane or bliss, And I warn to you, friend, when I think of this—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

The rich and great sit down to dine, And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine;

The warmth of regard to be found in this—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

The time of their meal Mahtochna had seemed strangely startled, sniffing the air like a startled deer, and turning his head uneasily from side to side.

Suddenly he sprung up as at the war-whoop of a hostile tribe, and shouted—

"He comes! he comes! our tread has aroused him, and his face is set this way."

"To horse! pale faces! ride for your lives!"

Overruled by the terrible emphasis of the old man's tone and manner, the three Englishmen mounted at once, though without the least idea what was the matter.

But their horses evidently knew, even if they did not.

Hardly were they in the saddle when their frightened horses darted off across the prairie as if chased by wolves.

What could it all mean?

Look back as they might, they could see nothing particular—except, indeed, a tiny curl of smoke far in the distance, as if some giant were lighting his pipe.

They were three young Englishmen, on a hunting expedition over the prairies of the Far West.

"You were right, Frank," he gasped hoarsely, "it's life or death with us now. The prairie's on fire!"

All that followed was like an ugly dream.

They were dimly conscious of scurrying frantically through a forest of tall grass with the hot breath of the destroyer coming closer and closer upon their trail, and a glare overhead as if the whole sky was on fire, while past them drew a terrified crowd of wolves, prairie-dogs, deer, ravens, vultures and even a herd of huge black buffaloes, filling the air with hoarse bellowings of terror.

While the captain was rapidly clothing himself in his rubber-like suit, the visitor examined the lantern. Its globe was secured by brass mountings, and was evidently hermetically sealed. In the place of a wick were two wires, the ends nearly touching. His host attached it to the wire protruding from the knapsack, remarking as he did so that it was a cable with two strands.

"Now," he said, "before you get into your armor I'll test mine before you show you its safety."

He lit a trap-door in one corner of the room. A flight of steps led down into a cistern of evidently considerable extent.

"I'll go down there," continued the host, "and remain long enough to remove your doubts. You shall see the operation of this little knapsack."

He lifted the jacket over his head, and drew it down over his body. Tightening the screw that gathered the rubber band, which closed it about his waist, he picked up the lantern, and walked down the steps into the cistern. The instant his shoulders were immersed the lantern blazed out, illuminating every part of the cistern. It was about eight feet deep. Capt. Ebbitt moved about in it with no apparent discomfort for fifteen minutes. Then he came up the steps, his lantern being extinguished as his shoulders rose above the water. Removing the glass front from his helmet, he inquired if his guest was satisfied.

With the captain's assistance he was in a few moments clothed for his watery adventure, and stood, lantern in hand, a taller and rather slimmer in the legs counterfeiting present of that individual. About midnight the two grotesque-looking figures emerged from the house and headed for the lake. It was scarcely a hundred feet distant. The leaden soles of their shoes made standing upright difficult, and walking more so. Steadying each other they slowly approached the water's edge. Nearly every trace of the tempest had disappeared. The waves, which had raged two months by the thief whose cleverness was only by chance discovered. The latter was a member of the notorious "Houston street gang," which has graduated some of the boldest robbers and desperadoes of the country. He was a fellow of the most genteel address and pleasantest manner. On a previous trip west of Albany the stranger was immersed, he heard a faint click, a soft, muffled sound, as of some delicate machinery in operation, and was sensible of a renewal of the air within his armor. At the same time, the lamp he was carrying blazed forth in a small but most brilliant light. He felt no discomfort the contrary, in fact. Nothing of dampness or chill permeated his heavy clothing, and his feet felt as light as they usually did while on land. He paused several minutes, heard the burring of hidden wheels in the knapsack, felt the fresh air circulating about his head. The captain had kept his word, and shown him a great invention. He felt confident, and ready to follow his guide. That personage looked enormous, such was the magnifying power of the water. He seemed to fairly tower into the gigantic.

"How do you feel?" the visitor heard a voice, apparently inside his helmet, say.

"It looks like it!"

His two comrades followed his pointing finger with their eyes, and beheld a strange and startling spectacle.

Right in front of them, springing up suddenly from the endless level of the prairie, was the perfect semblance of a prairie-head—the head of an Indian colossus.

The chin of the colossus seemed to be resting upon the ground, as if the figure were rising slowly out of the depths of the earth.

The mighty face was turned watchfully toward the east, as though it were standing on guard against the intrusion of the "pale-faces."

"See how old Copperhead yonder is brightening up at the sight of it! I wonder if he expects it to get up and have a fight with him!"

"How do you feel?" repeated the voice.

had lightened up strangely at the first glimpse of the mighty figure, which doubtless recalled to him many a stirring memory of his past life.

But the momentary gleam of animation faded just as suddenly.

We have drunk from the same canteen! It was sometimes water, and sometimes milk; And sometimes applejack, fine as silk;

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But swift as their pace was, the fire was swifter, and the roar and crackle of the flames came nearer and nearer, he picked up the lantern, and walked down the steps into the cistern. The instant his shoulders were immersed the lantern blazed out, illuminating every part of the cistern. It was about eight feet deep. Capt. Ebbitt moved about in it with no apparent discomfort for fifteen minutes. Then he came up the steps, his lantern being extinguished as his shoulders rose above the water. Removing the glass front from his helmet, he inquired if his guest was satisfied.

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Walking Under Water.

"This is what I promised to show you my diving apparatus."

He lifted it lightly. It looked like the brass-plate, in these days of chivalry took the place of overcoat, except there was a helmet attachment.

It was made of copper, about as long and as wide, but larger,

The people of Uniontown, in the canebreak region, want the Pres. Association to stop over with them long enough to take something to eat. We are satisfied that Senator Davidson and the other clever gentlemen of that town would dispense hospitality quite royally, and for one we shall vote to stop over.

STORMS.—A disastrous cyclone passed through southwest Missouri Sunday morning last, taking in cities and towns in its track and causing great destruction of life and property.

During a storm at White Pigeon, Michigan, a school house was blown down and several children were killed or injured.

The Press Association of Alabama will meet in Selma the 22d inst., and the people and authorities of that city are making arrangements to receive the editors with lavish hospitality. After the transaction of the business of the Association, an excursion through Florida will be indulged in. The editor of this paper will be there, circumstances permitting.

About this time heretofore large shipments of western corn were made annually to this section. Now not a grain is being brought in, and there is plenty of country made corn on the market. This country will also make its own bacon this year, with a surplus for market, under favorable conditions. The result will be seen and felt next year in the improved financial condition of our people. Indeed it is felt now. How much better this state of things than to have our corn cribs and smoke houses in the west. Let our people make their own guano and thus stop another leak.

Hon. R. K. Boyd, of Marshall county, died at his home in Guntersville, Thursday, the 10th inst. He had not been in good health for months before his death. On returning from Huntsville, some days before his final illness, he got wet in crossing a swollen stream, which resulted in a congestive chill. He never recovered from this shock, but gradually grew worse until he died.

Col. Boyd was a native of Missouri, and came to Alabama at the close of the war. He twice represented Marshall county in the Legislature, and served two terms as Secretary of State during Gov. Houston's administration. He was a man who by his ability commanded the attention of the whole state, and a brilliant political career was open before him. His death is a calamity to the state. During his last illness he made a profession of the Christian religion and united himself with the M. E. Church South.

Some years ago Wm. McRea, of Lowndes county, Ga., was struggling along in the culture of cotton, about clearing expenses, and his land growing poorer every year. His land produced about one bale of cotton to every three acres. He commenced raising vegetables and fruits for market, and gradually enlarged his business until now he clears over twenty thousand dollars a year. His farm, which was worth under cotton culture, between five and nine thousand dollars, is now worth forty thousand dollars, and the land that he has used in truck farming now produces a bale of cotton to the acre. He is gradually enriching his land and his farm grows more valuable every year. This year he has planted two hundred acres in watermelons. He says he clears fifty dollars an acre on his melons. He sells six hundred dollars worth of cucumbers from an acre of land, and other vegetables at proportionate prices. When his early vegetables come off, he plants cotton and makes his bale to the acre, but he is going to abandon cotton culture. He says he can make more on corn. Other farmers in Lowndes county have followed the example of Mr. McRea, and under this diversified system of farming the people are rapidly growing rich. Right here in Calhoun the same thing can be done. Vegetables and fruits raised here would easily come in between the early crops of Florida and South Western Georgia, and the crops of the North. With diversified crops, the raising of stock and the development of our mineral resources, this section of our State will become not only the most beautiful but the richest section of the United States. Why will our people continue to stick to cotton to the exclusion of almost everything else, when they know that such a course keeps their noses eternally to the grindstone? Who will resolve to strike out on a different course next year? It will be easy to find a market and ascertain rates of freight. The cities are full of commission merchants who will handle everything the farmer can raise.

Hon. John C. Blanchard, of Michigan made a speech which every workingman in the country should read. Blanchard is a lumber-dealer. He said: "I am high tariff on lumber, but low tariff on salt, copper, iron, wool, cotton, leather, glass, &c. I will tell you why: I own lumber lands and sell stumpage; besides, I operate largely myself, and this tariff puts money in my pocket. I get \$2 per 1,000 more for my boards. I have just sold 5,000,000 of lumber for \$16,50 per 1,000 mil. run; a pretty good price. (Voices, 'That's so; that's so.') Well! I think so too. But for the tariff I should not have got as much by \$2 a thousand. Now, \$2 a thousand on 5,000,000 is just \$10,000. That is the difference to me in one operation between high tariff and free lumber. I am for high tariff on

lumber, I am. This blessed tariff they tell us, is all for the benefit of our American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the \$10,000? Divided it among my workmen? Not a bit of it. I put it into my own calf skin wallet, I did! Of my workman, I am the only protected American laborer. Wages depend on supply and demand, my friends, and not on tariff taxes. When you see two men after one boss, wages are low; but when you see two bosses after one man wages are high; and that is the whole of it—the theory, principle, and practice. I am for high tariff on lumber; can you doubt it? And in this I can prove to you that I am a Christian. The Good Book tells us, he that provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. Now I provide for my household, I do, for I am in favor of high tariff on lumber. Therefore I am a Christian, and expect to go to heaven politically. But you farmers who have houses, barns, sheds, pig-pens and fences to build, what are you? Infidels, every one of you—worse than infidels—for you provide not for your own household, but for mine! Now, if you won't be Christians and provide for your own households, just keep right on voting the Republican ticket and go to Hades."

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Something of the Programme Arranged for Its Welcome.

Selma Times.—The committee appointed by ex-Mayor Baker, of which Col. N. H. R. Dawson is chairman, has had frequent meetings in the past two weeks, and has been actively at work—while in outlining and arranging a programme for the entertainment of the State Press Association, which convenes here a week from the coming Tuesday, the 22d. This committee has been fully co-operated with by our leading business men in every way that could be desired, and we cannot imagine any respect in which our people have so far failed in appreciating the opportunity afforded them. The following is the outline of the programme agreed upon:

FOR TUESDAY, THE 22D.

1. The members of the Association, as they arrive, are to be met by the reception committee at the trains and escorted to the hotels and private residence.

2. The Association will convene at the Waverly Club Hall at 12:30 p. m., where it will be welcomed by representatives on the part of the city.

3. At 3:30 p. m. the fire department will give a parade and exhibition for the benefit of the city's guests.

4. At 8:30 p. m. at Edwards Opera House there will be a meeting of the Association and of the people of the city, at which the Annual Oration before the Association will be delivered by Mr. Lucien Walker of the *Eufaula Times*, who was chosen for the purpose at last year's convention. After the ceremonies at the Opera House there will be a ball and promenade concert in honor of the Association at the Guard's Armory, conducted by the members of the Guards and the Waverly Club.

FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 23D.

1. The Association will devote as much of the forenoon as is necessary to its business meeting. Offers of both Gilliland's Hall and of the Waverly Club have been tendered for their choice and used.

2. At 3 o'clock an excursion to the canebreak lands near by, over the Alabama Central subdivision of the E. T. V. & G. R. R., tendered by that line's officials, will be availed of to show the press the rich tributary country of the Black Belt, which is Selma's pride. On return trip a stop will be made at Lake Lanier, where a lunch will be prepared and enjoyed.

3. At 9 p. m. the Association, its attendant ladies, the local committee and invited guests will be entertained at the rooms of the Harmony Club by that organization. The programme of the evening will include music, a promenade concert, refreshments, &c. and will be the final and crowning effort of our city's welcome to its distinguished guests. On Thursday morning the Association will leave on a special train for Montgomery, on their way to Pensacola, Jacksonville and other points in Florida, thence returning to Montgomery via. Brunswick and Macon, Ga.

As we have said, every indication so far promises a most successful entertainment. The business men, the proprietors of both the St. James and Southern hotels, the railroads, the mass of citizens, appear to be in earnest in a desire and a determination to extend a genuine welcome to the newspaper men of the state. It is earnestly desired by the committee that there should be as full an attendance of the press as is possible, in order that our welcome may be enjoyed and our place seen and known. Therefore, in behalf of the committee, and in behalf of the people of Selma, the *Times* is authorized to impress upon the newspaper fraternity of Alabama the cordiality and earnestness of the invitation to come here on the 22d inst., whether they will go on the Florida excursion or not. They are expected, and Selma will be disappointed if they do not come.

STROBACH IN TROUBLE.

Five Indictments Found Against Him for Falsifying Accounts as Deputy Marshal.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 11.—Paul Strobach was appointed marshal of the southern and middle districts of Alabama, about the time congress adjourned, and has held the office ever since. Before his appointment, special agents of the department of justice were sent to Alabama to investigate the books and accounts of his predecessor, M. C. Osborne. They have been here off and on ever since, then extending their investigation especially into the irregularities of deputy marshals in rendering accounts.

Brewster Carpenter, chief of the special agents, has been here about a week.

Strobach was a deputy under Marshal Turner in January and February 1880.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 18.—The Birmingham & Danville extension company have purchased the Milner mines and railroad to-day, for \$75,000. They will erect the general shops of the Georgia Pacific railway here, and expend about \$1,500,000 in improvements around Birmingham.

Time and Expense Saved.

Bird workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness.

Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.

Detroit Press.

MEMPHIS, May 15.—Judge Wilson Brown died yesterday at Jackson, Tenn., aged 80. Deceased was an ex member of Congress, and for several years President both of the Mobile and Ohio railroad and the Mississippi Central railroad.

The Wesleyans, of Great Britain, have sent a petition to parliament for the closing of public houses on Sunday, on a roll of paper two and three quarter miles long, containing 590,332 names.

Mrs. Fair Secures a Divorce and Four Millions of Dollars.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., May 12.—The divorce suit of Theresa Fair against James G. Fair came up in the District Court to-day. The defendant filed no answer to the bill of complaint. A decree of divorce was granted, and Mrs. Fair was awarded four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money and United States bonds, and the custody for three minor children. The custody of the eldest boy, James Fair, Jr., was awarded to the defendant.

A Great Haul of Fish that cost a Life.

NEW HAVEN, May 15.—A shark in Quinnipiac river, at North Haven, was so heavily loaded with fish that Charles Davis, while helping to pull the net ashore, lost his footing and was drowned. His body was drawn ashore this afternoon in the net with twenty bushels of fish.

Favorable Outlook for Spring Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—The reports from all the counties in the spring wheat section, comprising all of Wisconsin, Dakota, and Minnesota, northern Iowa, northern Nebraska, and a few counties in northern Illinois show that the outlook is more favorable than for a number of years, with a material increase in acreage sown.

Cars Across Brooklyn Bridge.

The cars which are to run over the Brooklyn bridge are to be propelled by cable traction power. They will start from Brooklyn and return by an opposite track, so that one track will be exclusively for New York business and the other for Brooklyn business. As many as 400 passengers will be able to find accommodation in the four cars to be used, which are constructed upon the principle of those in operation on the elevated railroad. The distance to be traversed is about a mile, and the time between four and five minutes, which will be a saving of about fifteen minutes in the trip from the same points in the two cities as now made by the ferryboats. The cars will be provided with three distinct systems of brakes, to ensure against the possibility of accident.

An Old Coin.

Washington, Ga., Gazette.—Major William Freeman of this county, who is eighty-seven years old, has a silver dollar that he has had eighty-seven years. This old coin was made in 1795, and was found in the pocket of the father of Major Freeman, at the time of his death the next year, and given to the then newly born son. Through the vicissitudes of eighty-seven years the Major has never parted with his dollar. The Major was born in 1796, has lived under every president of the United States; is good looking, hale and hearty, and says he sleeps so well that not even cyclones disturb his rest.

A Deer Caught on a Trot Line.

Pink Parden, a well known fisherman, caught a large deer, Friday, under peculiar circumstances. He was running a trot line about twenty miles above the city, when he saw a deer suddenly part the bushes on the bank, closely followed by a pack of hounds. It plunged into the water, but its neck was pierced by a large fish hook on the trot line, and it drowned before it could be rescued. —

At a recent sale in Leipzig, George Washington's autograph brought \$28.75, Peter the Great's \$27.75, Mary, Queen of Scots', \$80.75, and Marie Antoinette's \$115.25.

Denton's correspondence of the August 10, Ga., Evening News. There was a novel case tried before a Justice Court in the upper end of this county on last Monday. An old lady entered suit for eight dollars for coffee borrowed at different times by the cup full. The court decided in favor of the defendant.

A native of India writing to an Englishman, says: "We are mild Hindoos, I know, and we are cowards and vegetarians, but we are 200,000,000 after all."

20 Samples sent on application.

Orders, by mail, promptly attended to.

THOMAS FAHY,

58 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

april 7-17-1883.

The Dear Old Mother.

Honor the old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheeks, but is she not beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but these are the lips that have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheeks, and the sweet lips in the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with the soft radiance of holy love which can never fade. Ah, yes, she is a dear old mother. The sounds of it are nearly run out but feel as she is, she will go farther, and reach down lower, for you than any one else upon earth. You cannot walk into a midnight haunt where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach; that she may bless and kiss you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake you, when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you up in her feeble arms and carry you home, and tell you of all your virtues, until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vices. Love her tenderly, cheer her declining years with tender devotion.—Wheat Toker.

Enough to Poison a Parish.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—A Protestant little girl, being asked by the priest to attend his religious instruction, refused, saying it was against her father's wishes. The priest said she should obey him and not her father.

"O, sir, we are taught in the Bible, 'Honor thy father and mother.'

"You have no business to read the Bible," said the priest.

"But, sir, our Saviour said in John v., 32, 'Search the Scriptures.'

"That was only to the Jews, and not to the children, and you don't understand it," said the priest.

"But, sir, Paul said to Timothy, 'From a child thou has known the holy Scriptures'" (2 Tim. iii., 15.)

"O," said the priest, "Timothy was then being trained to be a bishop, and was taught by the authorities of the Church."

"O, no, sir," said the child, "he was taught by his mother and his grandmother."

On this the priest turned her away

saying she "knew enough of the Bible to poison a parish."

M. L. HENDERSON.

May 12-13

Yellow Fever in Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The National Board of Health is informed that during the month of April there were 38 deaths from yellow fever at Havana, and 7 deaths during the week ending May 4th.

Calhoun, Ga., Times: Col. J. E. Parrott has certainly the finest wheat in the county. The patch is small, being not quite an acre, but it has no accident, the piece will take over forty bushels. And right on this small piece of land the Colonel will demonstrate what can be done on poor land with proper management.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only),

Worth \$2.00 *each* \$1.00

A bargain in BLACK SILK, selling in New York *at* 2.00 *now* 1.75

BLK' SILKS *at* 1.00—90¢—80¢—75¢—65¢.

COLORED SATINS, worth 75¢.

BROCADE " " 1.00

OTTOMAN " " 1.00

ALBATROSS SUITINGS, 44

inches, worth 75¢ *at* 60¢

NUNN'S VEILINGS, 44 inches, worth 65¢ *at* 55¢

NUNN'S VEILINGS, 22 inches, worth 35¢ *at* 30¢

A fine line of the latest styles in Lares, Fans and Hosiery.

BALBRIGGAN CLOCKED ROSE,

25 & 30¢.

Lonsdale Bleached Muslin,

Fruit of the Loam,

Standard Prints,

25¢ Samples sent on application.

Orders, by mail, promptly attended to.

THOMAS FAHY,

58 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

april 7-17-188

Jacksonville

BIRMINGHAM

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLVI.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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HAUNTED BY A FACE:

A LULLABY.

Sleep, my child! the shadows fall;
Silent do the stars begin to gild;
Birds and bloom are still to sight;
In the folded arms of darkness, sleep.
Stars will soon from cloud-towers peep,
While all nature lies asleep.

Breathe then softly! Rest is sweet
For tired hearts and aching feet;
No dull care nor toil is thine share;
Nor sin, that blessed child of mine;
Tranquill on thy soft couch rest,
With dreams of heaven in thy breast.

Buds are sleeping, close their eyes.
Waken with a soft surprise;
Greet the morning with thy smile,
And sweet prattle without guile,
Scents lie slumbering in the flowers;
Stumber till the daylight hours.

Sleep! Thy Father guards thy rest;
Lie thy head upon his breast;
Close thy eyes, then arm which hold thee,
His deep love will firmly bind thee,
Higher love than this shall He give,
Beloved one, to thee!

Sleep! The leaves have long been sleeping;
Angels oft the quiet are keeping;
O'er us both the night is still,
With a radiance half divine;
Stumber, innocent and light,
Fall from heaven on thee to-night.

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SATURDAY, May 26, 1883.

The Alabama State Teachers Association will meet in Talladega July 5th and be in session three days. The welcome address will be delivered by Col. John Bishop, of Talladega, to which the President of the Association will respond. The following named teachers have been programmed for essays or addresses: Prof. DuBois of Gadsden; Prof. Grote, of Greensboro; Dr. Moore, of Prattville; Prof. Caldwell of Rome, Ga.; Hon. W. Y. Ticeomb, or Pollard; Miss Fanny Griffin, of Montgomery; Prof. Borden of Jacksonville; Prof. Goodsey; Miss Craig, of Talladega; Prof. Smith, of Auburn; Prof. Graves, of Talladega. Discussion of topics treated by all these will be had by teachers, and on the last day of meeting, general discussion will be had of any and all questions that may come up. The meeting promises to be interesting and we hope the teachers of Calhoun will attend generally.

We had the pleasure of attending the County Sunday School Convention, held in Cross Plains last week. It was a most enjoyable occasion. The citizens of Cross Plains were lavish in their hospitality, and every visitor to their beautiful little city was welcomed and provided for with a degree of cordiality which made them feel perfectly at home. The Convention was a splendid success. The interest manifested was truly a most flattering indication of the progress, development and future advancement of the great cause of religious education among our people. The harmony which characterized the deliberations of the convention was unbroken. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. This convention was doubtless productive of great and permanent good, and its effects will be powerfully felt in the impetus which it will give to the Sunday school interest in the county of Calhoun. We were never entertained by a more kind, generous people, and the recollections of Cross Plains hospitality will outlive the corroding touch of time.

The Effect of Prohibition in Anniston

For the Republican.

Saturday is a big day in Anniston. Our country friends, farmers, colliers, wood choppers and in fact everybody, white and colored visit us on that day. Prior to May 1st, the date on which Prohibition went into effect in Calhoun County, Saturday was not a day anticipated with emotions of pleasure by the sober, quiet and orderly people of the magic city and surrounding country; for while our efficient Chief of Police, W. P. Hunter, will always, by his commanding presence and indomitable courage manage, in some way, to preserve order, still, on account of the fighting qualities of the whiskey, heretofore so freely imbibed by the crowd on Saturdays, it kept him busy and worried to the detriment of his beautiful language. We speak but a fact when we say that Mr. Woodward is one of the best natural orators we ever heard. Upon the conclusion of his speech we heard a prominent Sunday school man say it was "one of the finest speeches ever heard in a convention."

After a recess of two hours the convention reassembled, when the following business was transacted: Rev. Mr. Stevenson and John M. Crook were elected delegates to the State convention, and Oxford selected as the next place for the county convention.

A motion was made and carried, that the proceedings of the convention be published in pamphlet form, to the number of 300, and a collection was taken up for that purpose. The contributions were very liberal, and in a short time the necessary amount was raised.

After the conclusion of business, the President, John D. Hammond, introduced Miss Montgomery, of Jacksonville, who read an essay as part of the regular programme. It was a splendidly written article, clearly and distinctly read in a voice of thrilling sweetness. It was so well received that a resolution was passed that it be incorporated in the minutes.

After an affecting farewell from Mr. Woodward in behalf of the visiting delegates the convention adjourned, to meet for the last time Sunday morning to listen to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Lane, of Cave Spring, Ga. This sermon was truly magnificent. The large audience was deeply interested and often greatly affected. It was indeed a masterly effort.

We cannot close without noting the ability, efficiency and dignity with which Mr. Hammond presided. He is a fine presiding officer. Nor can we forget the elegant music given us by the Cross Plains choir; nor the wholesouled hospitality of the citizens; nor despite Mr. W.'s laughable reference to their bangs, the girls, the prettiest in creation, some ornament to make home more attractive, together with plenty of food for the week, and now and then some luxury hitherto unknown; all purchased, perhaps, with money that heretofore bought that which not only took away reason, and obliterated for the time at least, all the nobler instincts of his nature, but which lowered his self-respect, lessened his love for home and the dear ones at home, and which was gradually but surely destroying mind, body and soul, both for Time and Eternity. Such being the elevating tendencies already noticeable from the effects of Prohibition in Anniston and Calhoun county, we may hope for grand possibilities in the future, a lessening of crime, an increase of thrift and prosperity; the growth of love for our neighbor; an interest in humanity generally; and above all a strengthening of domestic ties; of love for the brave wife who kept her post, it may be, through stormy times in the past, and affection for the children, who seem nearer and dearer to the father now that he is no longer a bondslave paying whiskey tribute to a hateful tyrant; but a sober, industrious, happy, hopeful freeman and willing to provide for the comfort and happiness of his family. In conclusion, I would say, let any mischievous violators of the Prohibition law be promptly and summarily dealt with, and we will have a continued increase of the peace and prosperity so auspiciously begun in Calhoun County.

What Dogberry Saw and Heard at the Sunday School Convention.

For the Republican.

On the morning of the 18th inst., in company with Prof. E. D. Acker, we left our home to attend the County S. S. Convention, held at Cross Plains. We arrived there early and found those good people active in their preparations for the entertainment of the expected delegates, and everybody else. As we passed leisurely up the streets our olfactory organs were greeted with the sweet, savory smell of delicious viands and, we felt happy. Soon learning that the Prof. had been assigned quarters and not one word said about Dogberry, he, therefore, "whereas" and resolved himself into committee of one and found a place to anchor.

The Convention assembled at the Methodist church on Friday night and was called to order by the Hon. John D. Hammond. Prof. Stark opened the exercises by a speech of welcome to the delegates in behalf of the citizens of Cross Plains. It was written in scholarly style, and filled with kindly sentiments of cheer and welcome.

Prof. Acker, of Alexandria, then responded in behalf of the delegates. His address was very fine and most happily delivered. His remarks upon imagination, one of the "noblest faculties of the mind," were quite beautiful. All were delighted with the address of the brilliant young teacher. Upon the conclusion of his remarks the convention went into an election of officers, which resulted as follows: J. D. Hammond, of Jacksonville; Methodist Sunday school, President; W. W. Woodward, of the Jacksonville Episcopal S. S. and T. A. Wiggs, of Weaver's Methodist S. S., were elected Secretaries. The convention then adjourned until Saturday morning.

When the hour for reassembling arrived, the delegates were promptly in their places and the business of the convention was resumed. A very large and appreciative audience was constantly in attendance during the entire day. The morning session was occupied in the discussion of topics relating to the interest of the Sunday school cause. Several good speeches were made. Mr. Milligan, of Weaver's, read a well written and interesting paper upon the subject, "Indifference to the great Sunday school work." The exercises of the evening session were conducted by Prof. Dodson, of Oxford. It is needless for Dogberry to speak in praise of this earnest, faithful teacher. All know that his talk is to the point and full of Christian love, impressing the mind and heart with purity and truth, thereby enabling our lives with new resolves to be better men and women. The Prof. then called upon different members of the convention by name for addresses upon various topics. Mr. Milligan and Dr. LeGrand, of Weaver's, Col. Howell, of Cleburne, Mr. LeGrand, of White Plains, and Mr. Riley, of Jacksonville, responded. Their addresses were entertaining and replete with good, wholesome advice. Upon their conclusion, Prof. Dodson called upon your young townsmen, Wallace Woodward, to make an address to the children. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Woodward had been busily engaged in discharging his duties as secretary, and the audience was becoming somewhat wearied, he arose without any preparation and in a few minutes had the entire ear of the house charmed to the eloquent flow of his beautiful language. We speak but a fact when we say that Mr. Woodward is one of the best natural orators we ever heard. Upon the conclusion of his speech we heard a prominent Sunday school man say it was "one of the finest speeches ever heard in a convention."

After a recess of two hours the convention reassembled, when the following business was transacted: Rev. Mr. Stevenson and John M. Crook were elected delegates to the State convention, and Oxford selected as the next place for the county convention.

A motion was made and carried, that the proceedings of the convention be published in pamphlet form, to the number of 300, and a collection was taken up for that purpose. The contributions were very liberal, and in a short time the necessary amount was raised.

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anually, and many thousand bales: re-wasted. It will be seen, therefore, that the field is one which offers splendid opportunities for the skill of the inventor.

A Cotton Worm Reported.

The Selma Times of the 18th says: Capt. John White, who has just returned from Greenboro, where he was looking after his farming interests, reports that while there a veritable cotton worm was discovered on a plant of the staple in the field. The plant had a growth of four leaves, and the worm was a full grown one. I was seen by over twenty people, who agreed upon its species as genuine and unquestioned. This can be adjusted as true without any contradiction of the theory of the pest's habits or fear of its damaging work this year because of such earliness of appearance. Prof. Riley, the entomological authority, maintains that the cotton worm can be found at any period of the plant's growth, and that it increases in numbers as the plant does in growth, provided other circumstances are favorable. Our farmers need not, then, get blue because one worm has been found, and we are quite sure that fact will not affect the sensitive New York market.

The Beautiful Snow,

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—A snow storm of five minutes duration passed over the city this afternoon. The thermometer ranged very low all day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 21.—Snow began falling here at noon to-day, at 3 p. m. it was still snowing hard with three inches on the ground.

A Blinding Snow Storm Prevailing In Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—At Muncie, Indiana, the ground was covered with snow last night. At Findly, Ohio snow fell several inches deep. At Wapakoneta, Ohio, the snow was so heavy as to break branches off of trees, and the thermometer fell to 35 degrees. At Hagerstown, Indiana, snow fell from noon to night. At Eaton, Ohio, the snow covered the ground. At Lima, Ohio, twelve inches of snow fell, and branches of trees broke with its weight. At Bellefontaine, Ohio, four inches of snow fell, and the thermometer fell to 34 degrees. At Marysville, Ohio, a blinding snow storm began in the forenoon and lasted all day.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 22.—Cold, windy weather prevails here. Trees, outhouses and unfinished buildings have suffered some. Snow is reported to be five inches deep in Logan county.

CASEYVILLE, ILLS.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A special to the Post-Democrat from Caseyville, Ills., says a severe frost fell here last night and damaged crops considerably; doing more injury than the cyclone.

SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Telegrams from all sections of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas report unseasonably cool or cold weather. The mercury in New Orleans at mid-night was sixty-two degrees.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Office Circuit Court, May 9, 1883. List of Grand and Petit jurors drawn to serve at the August Term, 1883, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., to wit:

GRAND JURORS.

Name. Beat. Occup'n. 1 J. R. Draper, 13. Banker 2 S. O. Smith, 5. Farmer 3 E. McClellan, 2. 4 W. V. Hanna, 11. 5 W. C. Martin, 14. 6 W. D. A. Cook, 1. 7 G. B. Skelton, 15. 8 W. M. Elgin, 3. 9 Thomas Stewart, 9. 10 Jno T. Hughes, 1. 11 P. C. Patterson, 10. 12 W. J. Anderson, 4. 13 S. P. Sherbet, 8. 14 T. J. Plessco, 7. 15 J. R. Scott, 12. PETIT JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Name. Beat. Occup'n. 1 Thomas King, 10. Farmer 2 A. C. Woodruff, 2. 3 C. A. Reeves, 8. 4 H. R. Langford, 2. 5 J. S. Canada, 5. 6 J. P. Ford, 4. 7 L. N. Downing, 5. 8 R. L. Allen, 12. 9 J. E. Crow, 5. 10 Thomas Vincent, 6. 11 B. W. Thomas, 7. 12 J. B. Clark, 4. 13 T. C. Carter, 13. 14 J. A. Ward, 5. 15 J. P. Burns, 19. 16 James Badgett, 1. 17 J. W. Ragan, 13. 18 A. J. Prater, 3. 19 B. G. McClellan, 2. 20 Jack T. Dempsey, 9. 21 J. J. Farmer, 9. 22 W. Sison, 5. 23 J. G. Reeves, 3. 24 D. Nabers, 8. SECOND WEEK.

1 John M. Owens, 2. 2 J. N. Phillips, 6. 3 D. C. Shaw, 7. 4 W. M. Wilkins, 2. 5 William Allen, 17. 6 J. W. Lester, 3. 7 J. A. Abney, 12. 8 Samuel Paul, 14. 9 J. H. King, 16. 10 J. A. Adams, 12. 11 T. A. Turner, 13. 12 Noah Bonds, 1. 13 S. L. Burges, 3. 14 J. G. Morgan, 10. 15 Walter Dean, 1. 16 E. S. Emerson, 13. 17 W. J. McGinnis, 1. 18 W. A. Orr, 7. 19 O. M. Roberts, 7. 20 T. A. Wilkerson, 9. 21 John Watson, 6. 22 A. M. Landers, 1. 23 P. J. Hines, 1. 24 W. S. McKinzie, 14.

A Remarkable Invention

A Fall River correspondent of the Globe writes: It is announced that Messrs. Robert L. Carr and George B. Durfee have perfected an invention which is destined to work an entire revolution in the manufacture of cotton cloth, and which, if its expectations are realized, will certainly earn for its inventors an enormous fortune. The invention is an ingenious device for the saving of the waste yarn, an important item of cotton manufacture, as any one acquainted with print cloth manufacturing especially will readily see. The amount of waste in a cotton mill, even with the best of cotton and the best of care, is enormous. In England, where the cotton used is generally of a higher grade than here, the waste is in most mills carefully gathered and used again in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of goods. During the war special machines were devised to chop the waste yarn and spin it over again for the cheap goods. This machinery was cumbersome and costly, but its use was profitable. In Fall River mills, owing to a great measure to the quality of cotton used, the waste is very great, much greater indeed, than in England. An English manufacturer who visited Fall River not long ago, is reported as saying that he would rather have the value of the waste from the mills here than the profit, and he was pretty near right when it is considered that a certain mill in this city, and one which probably had as little waste as any, is reported to have lost \$20,000 during the past year. One thing is certain, the proportion of waste in almost every mill in the city is much greater than its percentage of profit.

Are You Exposed?

The next influence? then protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys to throw off material poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

Snakes as Family Pets

The following interesting observations on the intelligence of snakes shows, not only that these animals are well able to distinguish persons, but also that they possess an intensity of amiable emotion scarcely to be expected in this class. A writer to the London "Times" thus describes the behavior of some pet snakes kept by a gentleman and lady of his acquaintance:

CANE CREEK LUMBER CO.

may 12-13.

\$25 Reward.

Will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, at Middleboro, Ala., or in any jail so that I can get him, George Hendrix, co-ord, who I took out of jail and his bondsman for his appearance at the Circuit Court of this county. Said George Hendrix is about 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion very black—has a scrofulous scar on the left side of his neck and has a scar across one of his eye-brows, and weighs about 160 or 165 pounds, rather slow spoken. Broad across the chest and has a very fat nose. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me as above or lodged in any jail, so that I can get him. The

we surrender a large portion of our time to correspondents, whose communications are unusually interesting this week.

The negro who shot the negro woman near Andiston sometime ago, had a hearing before Judge Woods yesterday, and was discharged upon the ground of illness. The present case is represented by Mr. Arnold, Mr. Jones, Messrs. Brothers and Woodward. T. A. Wiggs was elected Secretary. These selections proved to be good, as they discharged all their respective duties with ability and efficiency.

The entire proceedings of the convention were conducted with almost unprecedented harmony, and much zeal and earnestness were manifested. It is pronounced by those who have attended the former conventions of the county, to have been the liveliest and best working body of the kind that has assembled in the county.

As a citizen of Cross Plains I would not make any inviolable distinctions, but hope I will be pardoned for noticing the efforts of a few who participated.

The welcome address was that usually called a failure—the speaker suffering from hoarseness of several weeks existence, and consequently, inability of the vocal organs; also, suffering from an acute attack of prostrating disease, and being at the time under the influence of quinine, opium, etc., the wonder would have been, that even a trained speaker did not fail. The response, however, by E. D. Acker, of Alexandria, caused the disappointment and depression produced by the failure of the welcome, to disappear like the fleecy snow under the influence of the noon-day sun. For fifteen or twenty minutes he delighted his audience with elegantly constructed sentences, sparkling with beauty, eloquence and rich, forcible thought.

On Saturday afternoon Prof. Dodson, of Oxford, made a most sensible and practical talk on the duty of Superintendents, teachers and parents. His suggestions and advice abounded in utterances of the soundest wisdom.

Mr. J. P. Laney and Dr. J. H. Jones have just returned from a visit to the lower part of the State. They report crops in that section to be about in the same condition that they are here.

Mr. J. W. Bensley, a neighbor of ours, went to Birmingham to work some time back, last Wednesday, he was taken suddenly ill with Cholera Morbus and died Friday morning. Mr. B. Nunnelly brought him home.

The family have the sympathy of the entire community.

We would like to know if 'Subscriber' is a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly or not. We are inclined to believe he is, and we would like him to make the race, offering his support of a stock law as an inducement to election. We wish to see the matter tested.

M.

GERMANY, ALA., May 22, 1853.

MISS MAMIE MONTGOMERY, Principal Female Academy, Jacksonville, Ala.

Desiring, in an humble way, to contribute toward the encouragement of a "Recitation Contest" among your pupils, at your closing exercises, I offer a gold medal, to be contested for by the scholars of the 1st and 2nd classes, for the best recitation at that time.

Accept this proffer, please, in my best wishes for the cause in which you are engaged. Yours respectfully,

JULIUS MEXICO.

A \$13,000,000 Cotton Scheme said to be in Embryo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 15.—

A Sunday paper says: "I bear rumors of an enterprise that in breadth and bigness, is the largest thing in this decade. It is a plan to get out of the grip of the United States \$13,000,000, with the accumulate interest for nearly 20 years. When Hon. William B. Chandler was assistant secretary of the treasury, he organized the cotton bureau. In it was deposited the money received, or cotton taken from private individuals and sold by government agents. This money belongs to many persons and a few corporations in the South. It was the intention of Chandler to hold this money in trust for persons to whom the cotton belonged, but for some years nobody has been able to obtain a dollar. The largest sum ever recovered from the government was \$600,000 which the estate of G. B. Lamar, of Georgia, got by employing Gen. B. F. Butler and ex-Attorney General Williams. Mr. Bontwell could not resist the persuasive powers of these two eminent men, and so he gave up the amount mentioned. The fee was \$50,000 to each attorney."

IRON MAKING.

St. Louis Republican.

The Midland Blast Furnace company of this city, engaged in making iron in Crawford county, after having increased its original capital of \$100,000 to \$150,000, has just received authority to double it and make it \$300,000. This at a time when the iron business in Pennsylvania and Ohio is so depressed as to be leading to frequent failures and partial suspension of work; is highly encouraging to the growth of the industry in our State. The failures, suspensions and disputes between masters and men in Pennsylvania and Ohio, are a sign that iron making is about to leave those States and seek cheaper and better fields. It costs all of \$21 a ton to make pig iron in Pennsylvania, we are told, and nearly as much in Ohio. But it can be made—indeed, it is now made—for \$11 a ton in Tennessee and Alabama, and we presume it can be made at nearly these figures in Missouri. At any rate it begins to look as if eastern capital was getting ready to move to the South and West to embark largely in the business. It is certainly a great waste to send Missouri ore to Pittsburgh for making iron when it can be made into pig iron at least \$5 cheaper here than there. In five years from this time Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama will be the most interesting fields for the prosecution of this important business in the country.

"Job, you are missing all the sights on this side,"—Next word, Bill, I am sighting the sun on this side."

ESCANABA, Mich., May 20.—

Two inches of snow fell to-day forty miles north of this place. Weather cold.

Sunday School Convention.

CROSS PLAINS, ALA., May 21, 1853.

REPUBLICAN.—DEAR SIR.—I of few thoughts on the recent Sun-day School Convention held at Cross Plains, ALA., which, if you think worthy, will please give them a place in your paper.

Hon. J. D. Hammond was elected chairman and W. W. Woodward and T. A. Wiggs were elected Secretaries.

These selections proved to be good, as they discharge all their respective duties with ability and efficiency.

The entire proceedings of the convention were conducted with almost unprecedented harmony, and much zeal and earnestness were manifested. It is pronounced by those who have attended the former conventions of the county, to have been the liveliest and best working body of the kind that has assembled in the county.

As a citizen of Cross Plains I would not make any inviolable distinctions, but hope I will be pardoned for noticing the efforts of a few who participated.

The welcome address was that usually called a failure—the speaker suffering from hoarseness of several weeks existence, and consequently, inability of the vocal organs; also, suffering from an acute attack of prostrating disease, and being at the time under the influence of quinine, opium, etc., the wonder would have been, that even a trained speaker did not fail. The response, however, by E. D. Acker, of Alexandria, caused the disappointment and depression produced by the failure of the welcome, to disappear like the fleecy snow under the influence of the noon-day sun. For fifteen or twenty minutes he delighted his audience with elegantly constructed sentences, sparkling with beauty, eloquence and rich, forcible thought.

On April 30, a fleet of 100 ships laden with grain, sailed from Chicago, stretching for miles across the lake, and it has just passed through Detroit river, on its voyage to the east, laden with 5,000,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$3,500,000. Two thousand sailors man the vessels which compose the fleet.

The gross debt of Boston has been increased about \$1,000,000 during the past year, and the net debt shows an increase of \$5,000,000. The cost of the improved sewerage is responsible for almost the whole of this increase, though there have been various park improvements, street widenings and extensions of the water-works system.

It is a curious fact, that, although the Scotch are greater smokers than the English, yet less tobacco is smoked in Scotland than in England. This is due to the canary character of the Scotchman. Owing to the large quantity of water in the ordinary tobacco sold, a pipe goes out before the tobacco in it is smoked out. The Englishman throws away this damp tobacco; the Scotchman carefully extracts it from his pipe and then, when it has dried, replaces it.

The Tuscaloosa North-Alabamian relates a curious incident to the effect that twelve year old orphan boy of that place who has been a constant reader of the Police Gazette, took his revenge upon a negro for a trifling injury by splitting his head open with an ax. In the boy's pocket was found a copy of the Gazette containing a thrilling illustration of the Franklin county tragedy of ten years ago, when, as will be remembered, one Briten killed Radford with an ax. The deed of the youngster is directly traceable to the "penny dreadful" the Police Gazette.

In Quinty Ill., a few years ago, a man occupying a position of trust stole \$10,000 and decamped to Mexico. According to popular belief, his ill-gotten wealth ought to have brought him nothing but disaster, but on the contrary, the investments that he made brought him a handsome fortune. As he now had plenty of money his conscience impelled him to restore that which he had stolen.

The mad stone of calculus, is found in the paunch of a deer or a cow. It is claimed by those who have faith in the mad-stone that it adheres to the wound until becomes charged with poison, when drops off. It is then soaked in milk, and the application made again. It is estimated that one person in twenty takes the disease, some estimates are greater, some less. There is a record of a dog that was bitten by thirty mad dogs and outlived them all.

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WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind. The world has been greatly struck and astounded by the discoveries made with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these little vermin, and the body is as dangerous as it is infected from various noxious sources.

Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and happiness of the world depends so largely on the freedom from these destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be given to the world.

At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now receiving the unqualified endorsement of the leading scientific authorities in the field. This is the case with the school and medical journals, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being adduced corroborative of the value of the marvellous discovery which is pronounced the great advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. Paster, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many millions of dollars, and probably the lives of many millions, it is due to the complete power of these germs. In recognition of this great service the government has recently voted him from the public treasury \$10,000, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these germs, and has named them after himself, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of animals, and the death of many thousands of men in the death of fowl, by cholera, and acting upon the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs, he pointed out a means of relief that speedily prevented a spread of the disease and ended their devas-

tation. Tryxol, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living spores of bacteria, protozoa, and other dry bacteria, in the air, but found germs were not found, and in damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous everywhere.

Dr. Hirsch, of Berlin, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of Virchow, a disease of the blood, called anemia, one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is known more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organization belonging to the same order as the bacteria. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be drawn into the blood vessels, and, acting upon the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture, and food, will germinate and multiply, and give rise to millions.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division, and is not a process of multiplication, and this is why their appearance is nearly constant. The appearance prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up, the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass. The odors so strong and disagreeable, that they can be detected by the most sensitive noses.

They are also the only indicator of their presence.

This is the warning of the human body. When they attack the cells that make up the skin, frame, and other organs, fluid will form, and with force, greater than a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds.

Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen with the naked eye, they appear as minute dots, and the bodies having no active, some power of motion. They bind in the middle like a bow and straiten with a knot that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body, they are dead.

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Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen with the naked eye, they appear as minute dots, and the bodies having no active, some power of motion. They bind in the middle like a bow and straiten with a knot that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body, they are dead.

Their power of increase or reproduction is

remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions.

The process is by simple growth and division, and is not a process of multiplication, and this is why their appearance is nearly constant. The appearance prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up, the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass.

The odors so strong and disagreeable, that they can be detected by the most sensitive noses.

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